FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 174 *6 September 1979*

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REPORTAGE ON 5 SEPTEMBER SUMMIT MEETING

Morning Session

FL052121 [Editorial Report FL] Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish at 1732 GMT on 5 September carries recorded color video coverage of the morning session of the third day of the nonalined countries summit conference. Coverage opens with Cuban President Fidel Castro giving the floor to King Husayn of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. Husayn begins speaking at 1733 GMT and closes at 1805 GMT.

Castro introduces Vietnamese Prime Minister Pham Van Dong who begins speaking at 1807 GMT. After devoting some 10 minutes to praise of Cuba, its revolution and its leaders for the magnificent work done to improve the lot of the Cuban people, the Vietnamese representative greets all leaders participating in the summit. He hails the indestructible friendship existing between Vietnam and the socialist countries. He scores the imperialist and reactionary forces for attempting to blackmail Vietnam's socialist efforts. He expresses support for the Palestinian people's right to a homeland.

Pham Van Dong then talks about Vietnam's peaceful reconstruction which, he says, has been continuously hampered by attacks from outside. He adds that the Vietnamese people will not allow anyone to violate their freedom and independence. He says Vietnam supports the principles of nonintervention in the domestic affairs of other nations. Referring to the Kampuchea case, Pham Van Dong says that Pol Pot and his gang were the ones who broke relations with Vietnam and, despite that, the Vietnamese Government invited the leaders of Kampuchea to resolve differences through neogtiations, which they refused to do. He adds that it was when Kampuchea tried to surprise Vietnam with a two-front attack that his country had to defend itself and repulse the enemy's attack.

Pham Van Dong stresses that Kampuchea now is free and its revolution irreversible, that Pol Pot and his gang do not represent the people of Kampuchea. He urges the nonalined movement to recognize the legitimate representatives of that nation, the People's Republic of Kampuchea. He adds that Vietnamese troops will withdraw from Kampuchea when the threat of foreign intervention ceases, not before. He then hails the victory of the Nicaraguan people and wishes them a successful reconstruction of their fatherland. He expresses solidarity with all peoples struggling for independence and criticizes the United States for maintaining an economic blockade against Cuba and a military enclave in Guantanamo.

In closing he says that since Belgrade the movement has grown and become stronger and that the future is bright. Much has to be done, he says, but the movement will overcome all difficulties, despite all lies, plots and machinations that are hatched by its enemies. He ends his speech at 1908 GMT.

Castro then introduces Benin's President Mathieu Kerekou who beings speaking at 1910 GMT. On behalf of the people of Benin, its government, army and leaders, Kerekou greets Castro and the Cuban people for their great revolutionary feat. He goes on to thank the Cuban people for the warm welcome accorded him and praises the great accomplishments of the Cuban revolution. He recounts historic events that have occurred since the founding of the nonalined movement. He goes back to the days of the cold war. He praises the role played by the nonalined movement in supporting liberation movements throughout the world. He warns that the nonalined countries should remain alert and safeguard the gains of their peoples.

Kerekou accuses imperialism of using mercenaries to attack small countries whose people work peacefully for a better future. He specifically refers to the mercenary attacks against his country, Guinea and others in the African Continent. He urges the nonalined countries to repulse all attempts to create disunity in the movement and to strengthen cooperation among its members. In closing Kerekou welcomes the new members of the nonalined movement.

Immediately after Kerekou concludes his speech, the representative of the Comoros asks for the floor to clear up some points referred to by Benin's President Kerekou. Castro decides that the representative of the Comoros will have to wait until after the end of the day's last session to make his clarification. Castro introduces Panamanian President Aristides Royo who begins speaking at 2024 GMT.

Royo praises Cuba, its people and leaders for their accomplishments and thanks them for the courtesies accorded him. Royo refers to Latin American issues and cites the Latin American Economic System as one of the tools the countries in the region can use in emerging from underdevelopment. He says there is a need for close cooperation in the nonalined movement in the effort to create a new international economic system. He says his country rejects all forms of blocs and military alliances which, he says, tend to divide. He calls for an end to the U.S. blockade against Cuba, the withdrawal of the U.S. from the naval base in Guantanamo, access to the sea for Bolivia, an end to harassment of Jamaica and explains Panama's stand on other outstanding international issues. Royo concludes his speech at 2109 GMT.

Castro introduces Afghanistan's President Nur Mohammad Taraki who begins speaking at 2110 GMT. Taraki describes the revolutionary process in his country and accomplishments and gains made since assuming power. He complains that his country continues to be the target of mercenary forces which are aimed at destabilizing its revolutionary government. Taraki dwells on the subject of mercenary attacks for a major portion of his speech. He finally states that he does not want to use the nonalined forum for his accusations. He then expresses solidarity with all liberation movements throughout the world in their struggle for liberation, independence and justice. He cites one by one those countries whose peoples have been victorious in overthrowing dictatorial regimes. He calls on the movement to support the struggle of the Palestinian people for liberating their homeland and to condemn the separate peace treaty signed by Egypt and Israel. In closing he urges the nonalined countries to be alert and strengthen unity and cooperation and calls for a new international economic order. As Taraki ends his speech at 2202 GMT, television coverage ends.

King Husayn Address

JN052043 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1920 GMT 5 Sep 79 JN

[Text of speech by Jordan's King Husayn at the sixth nonalined countries summit conference at Havana's Palace of Conventions on 5 September--read by announcer]

[Excerpts] Mr President, excellencies, dear friends: It is a pleasure that this great conference is convening in this courageous and ambitious country. Today's Cuba is the base of an important political, social and economic experiment. With their patience and sacrifices, the Cuban people represent the entire Third World's struggle for success in the struggle for development and progress.

The Cuban leadership, which is hosting our conference today headed by patriotic President Fidel Castro, embodies the aspirations and determination of the nonalined nations that are struggling on the domestic and international levels to bring about the great objectives of our movement and on which it is founded.

The nonalined movement is facing great challenges. When it was first founded, it was a small movement forging ahead with difficulties and hardships. The two superpowers viewed it with suspicion and sometimes with hostility. The colonialist powers that clung to positions of hegemony and power in the world fought the nonalined movement because they sought to preserve their domination over the newly independent developing nations. The nonalined movement was the first modern expression of the spirit of independence and solidarity among the independent developing nations in their struggle against the unjust and unequal international reality.

The nonalined movement forged ahead with confidence, determination and clarity of vision. It asserted its identity, left its imprint, strengthened its position and gained the respect of the two international camps. Its membership expanded and it became one of the largest group of nations in the world.

Our nonalined movement should preserve its independent premises and remain a group of states seeking to establish just peace in the world and build international relations based on mutual cooperation, equality, respect and nonintervention in domestic affairs. Our movement should be a positive force separating the two conflicting international camps to prevent the intensification of selfish rivalry and the possibilities of destructive conflict in the world.

My country stands alongside other nonalined countries in support of the African people in Zimbabwe and South Africa in their struggle for equality, self-determination and national independence. My country hails the spirit of realism and determination shown by the leaderships of the nationalist movements and the leaderships of the frontline states for realizing just solutions to their problems based on the firm rights and principles of these struggling African nations.

In the Middle East the Arab nation, particularly the Palestinian people, is waging a battle in defense of pan-Arab existence, national independence and self-determination. All the Arab nations, particularly the struggling Palestinian people, know that the battle for national liberation and self-determination is part and parcel of the issues of peace in the Middle East. The triumph of the principles of national independence, self-determination and liberation from aggressive domination is the triumph of the issue of just peace in the area.

The Jordanian people have supported the fraternal Palestinian people since the beginning of the latter's confrontation of racist Zionist aggression at the beginning of this century.

The Jordanian people continue to support the fraternal Palestinian people fighting through the decades of struggle against Israeli expansion, aggression and racist occupation of the Palestinian land. Today Israel occupies the entire Palestinian homeland. Every day it is changing the characteristics of the occupied land and establishing settlements in order to obliterate the Arab character of the Palestinian people, the proprietor of the land and the owner of the historic right to self-determination and free national entity.

The entire Arab nation supports the Palestinian people and their right to national gathering [haq at-tajammu' al-watani], free and firm self-determination and the establishment of their free and firm entity. It supports the right of the sons of the Palestinian people, who have been expelled by aggression, to return to their homeland. The Arab nation does not believe that a just solution is possible without total Israeli withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories and the exercise of the Palestinian people's right to free self-determination on their national soil.

The Arab nation was deeply pained when the Egyptian leadership separated Arab Egypt from the common pan-Arab sentiments and interests and unified commitment and placed it in the position of the separate settlement with Israel, the occupier. Faithfulness to commitment is personal and pan-Arab. The Arabs' commitment to confront expansionist Zionist aggression together and as one unit is an old and noble commitment that began with the beginning of Zionist aggression.

Nobody denies Egypt's sacrifices and the suffering of its people. Nobody forgets Egypt's martyrs in the battle that for a long time we have considered the battle of common destiny and Arab right. Thus we are pained to see Egypt abandoning the principle of faithfulness to the common commitment, its comrades-in-arms, its partners in sacrifice and martyrs.

The separate settlement between Egypt and Israel violates faithfulness to the common commitment. It is a step in the wrong direction vis-a-vis a just and comprehensive settlement and a just and honorable peace.

How can any party decide the future of the area in the absence of all the Arab parties concerned, particularly the Palestinian people--who have the right? The United States, which is nursing and directing this settlement process, cannot decide the future of the area outside the will of the peoples in the area and outside the framework of the clear rights of these peoples. At the same time, it cannot perform a constructive and sincere role that inspires confidence and can exert influence while it is prejudiced in favor of the aggressive and occupying side, extending various forms of material, moral and political support.

Jordan, which sincerely and determinedly cooperates with all the Arab countries which believe in correct pan-Arab principles and with the PLO, the representative of the Palestinian people, calls on all the nonalined countries to firmly and strongly support the Palestinian people's rights and the Arab nation's struggle against Zionist racism and the machinations for aggressive domination of the Israeli leadership.

Brothers and friends, the world problems that face our conference are numerous and complex. However, the principles that govern solutions are clear and simple. If the principles of self-determination and international cooperation are basic in our viewpoint, the roads to solutions become clear.

Nonalinement has always supported the concept of peaceful coexistence and international cooperation. It also supports human rights in the real sense of the word and does not support distorted interpretations of this word.

Friends, the world is daily becoming more and more convinced of the importance of establishing a new international economic system based on justice, equality and rectification of the injustices of the old collapsing system.

The current world economic system represents international relations pervaded by inequality. The huge gap between the potentials and riches of the industrial countries and the state of affairs in developing countries is a dangerous gap that is widening instead of narrowing. The structure of world economic relations contributed to widening this gap. This structure entrenches inequality and gives the advanced industrial countries immense privileges at the expense of the poor nations that represent the overwhelming majority in the world.

We should also admit that we are responsible for most of our nations' stumbling in the field of economic, social and political development. We, the people of the Third World, should cooperate for the establishment of a new world economic order that takes into consideration the interests of the overwhelming majority of mankind, distributes wealth justly and provides the opportunity for genuine development in the developing countries.

Brothers and friends, this is a historic conference because it faces an important decision on the future of nonalinement. We should overcome any possible division or contradiction in viewpoints. We should focus on the elements of unity and agreement. Difference that leads to division is fatal to this movement that is looked up to and supported by the sentiments of millions in the world. Let us seek to safeguard this cherished movement and rejuvenate its vitality. Let us safeguard its independence and distinctive identity so that it will remain an independent and mature movement that serves its peoples and all the nations in the world with hopes of progress and world peace based on justice. Peace be with you.

Report on Royo Speech

PA052031 Panama City Circuito RPC-TV in Spanish 1800 GMT 5 Sep 79 PA

[Telephone report from Havana by Diana Arosemena]

[Text] The Panamanian president, Dr Aristides Royo, delivered a courageous and objective speech in the strict spirit of nonalinement to some 50 chiefs of state visiting Havana to attend the sixth nonalined summit conference. Royo's speech may be described as purely nonalined, a pure document, not only in its doctrinal definition, but also in the manner in which he presented the Panamanian position on the main problems of the world.

In comparison with other speeches at the conference so far, the Panamanian statement gave ample attention to international problems. Contrary to most chiefs of state who have spoken at the conference so far, Royo did not talk merely about the problems directly affecting his country.

We shall enter the former Canal Zone on 1 October by our own right to recover our inalienable rights, he said, referring to Panama. He was sympathetic, however, toward the problems of Latin America, identifying the Panamanian position with the aspirations of the people of Belize, the landlocked situation of Bolivia, the self-determination of the Puerto Rican people, the return of the Malvinas to Argentina, the return to Cuba of the Guantanamo Naval Base and the lifting of the U.S. blockade of Cuba. The strongest issue in this respect was his charge of lack of solidarity on the part of the nonalined with the move for the reconstruction of Nicaragua.

Panama's position on the African, Asian and European situation was reiterated by the chief of state. Although expressed in a comprehensive manner, the Panamanian position on the Middle East was the same as it had proclaimed at other international forums. It is worthwhile, however, to mention his recognition of the Palestine Liberation Organization as the only representative of the Palestinian people and Yasir 'Arafat as its leader.

Even though the United States does not enjoy much sympathy, we can describe as courageous and honest the paragraph President Royo devoted to his U.S. colleague, Jimmy Carter, concerning what Royo himself described as a just and equitable and comprehensive action concerning the signing of the Torrijos-Carter treaties.

Royo emphasized the need to link the solution of economic problems to political problems. His mention of power blocs identified the Panamanian position with that of Yugoslavia and many other genuinely nonalined countries. He did not use the term "imperialism" to describe the United States, in contrast to the positions of many other nations of the movement. All in all, the speech by the Panamanian chief of state clearly established Panama's foreign policy as independent, sovereign and strictly nonalined.

Afternoon Session

FL060457 [Editorial Report FL] Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish at 0133 GMT on 6 September carries recorded color video coverage of evening session of third day of the sixth nonalined countries summit conference. Coverage opens with Castro announcing that Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda was going to preside at the session. Kaunda introduces Niger's President Seyni Kountche who begins speaking at 0135 GMT.

Kountche begins his speech by highly praising Cuba and its revolution. He says he is happy to be in Cuba, a land of glorious traditions and happy people. He recommends the nonalined countries to close ranks and work for greater unity for a better future. He says that due to one reason or another the nonalined countries should not lend themselves to the enemy's evil designs aimed at the movement's disunity. Members should work for greater cooperation within the movement, he says. He warns that there is a need for rejecting all forms of domination or control of the movement. In closing he repeats his call for unity. He ends his speech at 0201 GMT.

Speaking in Spanish, Kaunda thanks Kountche and introduces Zimbabwe Patriotic Front Cochairman Robert Mugabe who begins speaking at 0203 GMT. Lashing out at Great Britain for its many maneuvers aimed at defending colonial interests, Mugabe recounts his country's revolutionary process directed at overthrowing a white minority. He says the government of Muzorewa is the creation of Ian Smith, a puppet regime at the orders of Smith. He doubts the conference called by British Prime Minister Thatcher will have any positive results because the United Kingdom, as a colonial power, has neglected its duties, allowing the events that took place in Rhodesia. He says the Patriotic Front is an effective tool in the process of decolonization. Mugabe's speech mostly deals with the situation in Rhodesia and the Patriotic Front's efforts aimed at removing the present government. In closing he expresses support for all liberation movements. He ends his speech at 0227 GMT.

Kaunda introduces Tanzania's President Julius Nyerere who begins speaking at 0229 GMT. Nyerere praises President Castro for his wise leadership of the Cuban people and congratulates the nonalined movement for having him as its leader for the next 3 years. He explains why Tanzania joined the nonalined movement, mentioning that its principles are the basic elements of his country's policies. He says he believes the nonalined movement can make a great contribution to world peace and security, even though it is not a power bloc. He says the struggle against imperialism does not end when independence is attained, because there always are other countries which are not independent. He says the struggle must continue until all countries are independent. He urges the movement to help and support all countries struggling for independence even if they are not members of the nonalined group. He adds that there can be no peace in the Middle East until the Palestinian people have a homeland and that the movement should give them unlimited support to attain such a goal. He states that the movement cannot be divided by ideological, political or any other type of differences, that it must be united by the principle of nonalinement and be determined to remain nonalined. He ends his speech at 0259 GMT.

Kaunda introduces Madagascar's President Didier Ratsiraka who begins speaking at 0301 GMT. He explains that his speech will be divided into three parts, first--the facts of his country's delegation, second--international issues, and third--some proposals he would like to submit for consideration at the summit. He starts by explaining what took place in his country, what provoked the revolution, gains made by the workers and other aspects of the revolutionary process. Ratsiraka says nonalinement means anti-imperialism, anticolonialism, antiracism and anti-Zionism. He lashes out at imperialism, enumerating a long list of imperialist actions throughout the world. He scores the arms race because, he stresses, it threatens small countries which can do nothing to stop the madness. Ratsiraka jumps from the cold war effects on underdeveloped countries to the lands robbed from the Indians in the United States and to the U.S. financial support given to the reconstruction of the Japanese industrial complex.

Ratsiraka states that the United States is playing the Chinese card against the Soviet Union. He warns the Soviets that the Carter administration has gone as far as giving China preferential trade status, which has always been denied to the USSR. In closing his 107-minute speech Ratsiraka proposes several ways in which the developing and underdeveloped countries can free themselves from the exploitation of the capitalist powers. He ends his speech at 0448 GMT.

POLITICAL COMMITTEE CONTINUES DEBATE ON DRAFT FINAL DOCUMENT

LD052353 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2113 GMT 5 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Havana, September 5 (TANJUG)--The Political Committee resumed discussion today of the draft final document in reference to the Palestinian question, the issue discussed last night by the committee working as a drafting group.

It is learned that the text of the group of Arab countries giving unreserved support to the Arab people of Palestine and requiring the recognition of all their legitimate rights including the right to their own state, was adopted without objections. Unreserved support is also being given to the Palestine Liberation Organization as the only legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine.

It is learned that discussion has at this point gained in intensity, both at the committee session itself and in consultations among the delegates. What remains to be done is to adjust the text (?relating) to the condemnation of the Camp David accords, informed sources say. At issue is the direct mention and condemnation of Egypt as signatory of these accords and a participant in separate negotiation. It is learned the group of African countries--on this question--insists on the wording being accepted of the document recently (?passed) by the African (OAU) summit in Monrovia.

In the document, the OAU summit "condemns all partial agreements and negotiations violating the recognized rights of the Palestine people" which obviously is a pointed reference to the Camp David agreements and the Israeli-Egyptian negotiations. In their text which, as learned, was accepted as a basis for discussion, the Arab countries of the Baghdad group demand "energetic rejection" of Camp David and other Israeli-Egyptian agreements under United States patronage. The text defines the Egyptian-Israeli negotiations as "the expansion of a policy of conspiracy and aggression against the Palestinian people, the Arab nation and the will of the international community."

At the same time, intensive consultations continue on adjusting the texts of the introductory sections of the final document. They include statements on strengthening the policy and movement of non-alignment and its role in the world and assessments of the international situation.

Delegation sources confirm the spirit of understanding and respect for all views prevailing both in the work of the Political Committee and at informal consultations.

The sixth summit's (?bureau) has proposed the number of the Coordinating Bureau members be increased from 25 to 36, not 35, as proposed earlier, informed sources confirm. They add that this thirty-sixth seat would be shared by Europe and Africa by rotation. Between the fifth and sixth summits, one seat was shared by Bangladesh and Afghanistan also by rotation. The proposal is expected to be discussed in the Political Committee [word indistinct] on the mandate and composition of the Coordinating Bureau.

Arab States' Proposals on Egypt

LD051020 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0120 GMT 5 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Havana, September 5 (TANJUG)--Iraq has demanded the sixth summit to suspend Egypt because of the conclusion of the separate peace treaty. The demand is contained in a resolution proposal submitted to the Political Committee. The Arab countries' group at the conference (all except Egypt) agreed with the proposal, but submitted on its part another project to the Political Committee in which it urges the Iraqi demand for the suspension be considered at a ministerial conference and Coordinating Bureau meeting after this summit has ended.

Given these two apparently identical and yet different proposals, political observers are carefully examining the situation. Many are inclined to believe that, in an effort to preserve the Arab unity, the Arab group tried to both meet the Iraqi demand and "discharge" the summit in Havana in proposing that the possible suspension of Egypt be discussed at the meeting of nonaligned forums after the summit.

Pakistani Amendment on Jerusalem Accepted

BK061141 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 6 Sep 79 BK

[Excerpts] The Political Committee of the sixth summit of the nonalined countries unanimously approved a Pakistani amendment which calls for member countries of the movement to take stern action against those who recognize Jerusalem as the capital of Israel, including severence of diplomatic and economic relations. The amendment will be included in the draft announcement of Cuba, to be issued at the conclusion of the summit conference tomorrow.

The Pakistani amendment is based on a resolution endorsed at the Islamic foreign ministers' conference in the Moroccan city of Fez. According to the amendment, the summit conference will affirm that the restoration of Arab sovereignty in Jerusalem is of utmost importance for a stable peace. According to the amendment, Israel should be compelled to adhere to the applicable resolutions of the United Nations Security Council relating to Jerusalem and other holy places.

The leader of the delegation of the Palestine Liberation Organization at the United Nations, Zehdi Terzi, welcomed the Pakistani move at the summit conference of the nonalined countries and praised Pakistan's remarks after its inclusion in the movement.

Earlier, President Haq met Nepal's King Birendra and Niger President Seyni Kountche. The Niger president requested Pakistani help in the field of banking and industry, which was agreed to by President Haq. The Nepalese king welcomed Pakistan's inclusion in the nonalined movement and said this will help to increase bilateral cooperation between the two countries.

ECONOMIC COMMITTEE TEXTS 'STILL LACK UNIFORMITY'

LD060654 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0324 GMT 6 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Havana, September (TANJUG)--Work is virtually still at the beginning in the working groups of the non-aligned summit's Economic Committee, in spite of an intensive debate yesterday evening on two [words indistinct] preamble to a draft of the economic section of the final act, and the draft's part on international economic conditions.

Different concepts of the conditions and their causes and effects in economic relations were revealed in the debate, with a number of onesided assessments appearing considerably accentuated. For many experts in (?this) complex matter, the texts are still lacking the necessary uniformity in their views of the world, and particularly appreciated is the effort to avoid reducing the complex economic trends to simple formulae, onesided demands and onesided interpretations.

Many proposals and suggestions were submitted in the working group which discusses world energy problems. Involved here is not only an effort to find the way for introducing facilities for the underdeveloped countries without petroleum, but also the working out of a suitable system and method to open the door to closer cooperation between the petroleum-rich and other developing countries, especially those on the lowest ladder of development.

Many Yugoslav amendments to the draft of the economic section of the final act are still under consideration, and some have already been adopted.

TANJUG Assessment of Cuban Draft

LD012225 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1737 GMT 1 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Havana--The draft of the economic declaration, the author of which is the host country, and which is at presently being debated at the sixth summit's Economic Committee, encompasses in some 10,000 words (35 typed pages with regular spacing) all the problems as do other similar documents of the nonalined countries from earlier meetings. What is noticeable, however, is that the attitudes, assessments, approach and terminology are colored by the specific features of the Cuban views of international economic problems. In the introductory part of this document, which should represent an all-embracing view of present economic trends in the world, the first concrete assessment is that "imperialism is the main obstacle to the development of developing countries and that it is presenting successful negotiations." This is again stressed in the part which deals with the establishment of the new economic order.

In the debate up to now as well as in the amendments to the draft documents, which many delegations have already handed to the conference's secretariat, although imperialism is accepted as one of the major causes of uneven development in the world, it is stressed that this is a one-sided approach and that in assessing the present economic situation and relations, all protagonists' of the world economic trends should be included, in view of the fact that "the other side" too--that is, the developed countries of the East--also do not contribute, with their attitude and with being closed within their own economic grouping, to efforts toward the establishment of a new international economic order. Their attitude towards the demands and proposals by developing countries is also similar to those of the West.

The attitude toward the current economic crisis also is to some extent restricted to causes which are being sought in the functioning of the Western economic system and the markets of the most developed countries, that is, that the consequences of the crisis and of unequal relations in the world economy equally affect all other countries and parts of the world without stressing in particular the difficult position of the developing countries and especially of the least developed among them.

The document stresses that "the struggle for new international relations is based on "justice, sovereign equality and international cooperation" and that it represents the continuation of the historic process of national liberation of the countries from "the policy and practice of imperialism."

A significant stance of the host country is that the heads of state and government should stress that "the struggle to eliminate the injustice of the present international economic system and to establish a new international economic order" represents a part of the struggle of the peoples for eliminating imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism racial discrimination, Zionism, apartheid, foreign aggression and occupation, dependence, subjugation and other forms of discrimination, use of force, outside interference, domination and exploitation." The need to strengthen unity and the negotiating position of the nonalined and other developing countries is also stressed as one of the imperatives.

However, the Cuban draft of the economic declaration in some of its parts separates nonalined countries and the developing countries as two distinct groupings--which has not existed in any earlier document of the movement and which is very likely to give rise to reactions. More will be known about this when amendments are known, but it can be assumed already that there will be demands to do away with this division. The same fate is likely to be shared by those parts of the draft which inadequately indicate the importance and need for consistent implementation of the concept of collective reliance on one's own forces.

The draft of the economic declaration also contains two new recommendations: that the special UN General Assembly session next year--which will discuss application of the declaration and action program for establishing a new international economic system and adopt a new international strategy of development (third decade)--be held at the highest political level. To all intents and purposes the participation of heads of state or government is suggested, and this will probably get the support by the participants in the summit. The other novelty is that the nonalined countries should endorse the idea on the establishment of a special permanent mechanism for expert assistance to "Group-77," that is to say, to the developing countries, but not as an administrative apparatus but as a team of economic experts.

Imperialism also found a place at the end of the draft declaration, in the assessment that "the imperialists are consolidating their policy of creating a division in anti-colonialist front," and again, that the conference should advocate "more efficient solidarity within the nonalined movement and more efficient measures against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism."

FOREIGN MINISTERS CONTINUE DISAGREEMENT OVER KAMPUCHEA REPRESENTATION

LD060548 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0352 GMT 6 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Havana, September 6 (TANJUG)--The foreign ministers of nonaligned countries did not succeed until yesterday afternoon (local time) to adjust their stands on the question of the absence from the sixth summit of a delegation of Democratic Kampuchea.

Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca, who chaired the session, submitted a short text at the beginning of debate. The text, he said, is to be presented to the heads of state or government. It is understood that the text does not proceed from the question of Democratic Kampuchea delegation's absence, indicated already at the preliminary committee's session late in August. Instead, Malmierca treated the entire affair as a question of "Kampuchea's representation." In accordance with this stand, the text says that two delegations are at present in Havana, both laying claim to representing Kampuchea. Due to this, the Cuban Government has left Kampuchea's seat unoccupied until the conference reaches a decision on this matter.

The text also proposes that information on the so-called representation of Kampuchea be presented to the summit bureau and the seat be left unoccupied until a consensus is reached. As reported, Malmierca asked all delegations who disagree with this formula to declare themselves on this matter.

Heads of some fifteen delegations that took part in the debate made it clearly known that the problem actually involves the absence of the Democratic Kampuchea delegation given the fact that a decision by which it is denied participation in nonaligned gatherings has never been taken.

Only ten days before the preparatory meeting in Havana, the delegation of Democratic Kampuchea attended the Coordinating Bureau's session in New York. Moreover, the problem of "Kampuchea's representation," as Malmierca worded it, has never been raised in such a form at any nonaligned meeting.

In addition to the above 15-odd delegates, several other ministers also asked to be given the floor. However, Chairman Malmierca refused to grant the requests and proclaimed the session closed, which caused strong dissatisfaction and protests of the participants. The outcome of this meeting, i.e. the manner in which Minister Malmierca will summarize the discussion to present it to heads of state or government, remains unclear.

While many delegations were commenting with indignation such a [word indistinct] leading a debate on a fundamental and principled question, the host officially informed foreign journalists that the "seat of Kampuchea" remains empty. Late last night, the delegations' and foreign newsmen's quarters in the congress centre in Havana discussed this irregularly closed session, lead according to a well-schemed procedure. [sentence as received] As reported, one of the participants in the session warned of this shortly before the debate was interrupted. It has also been learnt that some countries are preparing to sharply protest such gesture.

Yugoslavia, India, Nigeria Concede

PA060100 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0004 GMT 6 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Havana, 5 Sep (EFE)--Yugoslavia, India and Nigeria have agreed to not to exert any more pressure for the defeated Pol Pot regime of Democratic Kampuchea to sit as a full-fledged member in the nonalined summit meeting in Havana. Cuba and many other countries had exerted pressure to prevent Pol Pot's representatives from sitting at the conference.

It was unofficially learned here that the Yugoslav, Indian and Nigerian concession might have been made in exchange for Cuba's agreement to go along with moderate talks in order to preserve the principles of the nonalined movement.

The maintaining of the principles in question have been the main theme of one of the founders, Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito, while several more radical countries are urging a review which may alter the groundwork of the movement which currently comprises 94 states and liberation movements and which represents 1.5 billion persons.

If the Yugoslavia, Indian and Nigerian position is confirmed, the Kampuchean seat will remain vacant in the near future which represents a victory for Cuba. Cuba was accused by Democratic Kampuchea of "unabashedly" supporting the People's Republic of Kampuchea and trying to legalize the "Vietnamese aggression" before the nonalined summit.

Asians, Africans Angered

PA060235 Paris AFP in English 0206 GMT 6 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Havana, Sept 5 (AFP)--Furious Asian and African delegates today accused Cuba of steamrolling through its empty-seat Kampuchean delegation policy in a closed-door foreign ministers meeting of the nonaligned movement, sources said.

"Cuba has hijacked the movement" was the belief expressed by some members, the sources said adding that some delegates believed the row was so serious it could split the movement. It arose from the failure of the foreign ministers conference preparatory meeting here to decide on which Kampuchean regime, that of Vietnamese-backed Heng Samrin or Chinese-supported Pol Pot, should occupy Cambodia's conference seat. At stake is the 95 member nations recognition or rejection of Vietnamese or Chinese policy in Southeast Asia.

Malaysian opposition to "Cuba's virtually unseating a member" started the dispute which simmered throughout the preparatory meetings before the summit opened on Monday. [Words indistinct] to adopt the Kampuchean item on the ministers report left it over for consultation. Late today, sources said Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca ruled that a draft, originally proposed by [word indistinct] should go to the summit. The sources added that some delegates charged that Cuba had added to the draft a decision that until consensus was reached the Kampuchean seat should remain empty.

They added that 16 nations spoke at today's meeting. [Words indistinct] the empty-seat draft submission: Malaysia, Singapore, Senegal, Yugoslavia, Mali, Zaire, Mauritania, Indonesia, Bangladesh, Gabon, Comoros, Islands, Nepal, Bhutan, Pakistan, Zambia and Yemen. According to some sources other nations also wanted to speak against the draft, while other reports said some 40 other nations wanted to follow the three countries, Jamaica, Mozambique and Benin, which supported the Cuban line. Mr Malmierca said it was unnecessary for the 40 to speak and that sufficient consultation had been held, the sources added.

MOROCCO'S BOUCETTA PRESIDES OVER ISLAMIC GROUP MEETING

LD051302 Rabat MAP in English 1213 GMT 5 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Havana, September 5 (MAP)--M'hamed Boucetta, Moroccan foreign affairs and cooperation minister, presided here Tuesday over a meeting devoted to the examination of the Middle East and Palestine questions, as well as to the results that the Islamic Group intend to achieve during this summit.

Boucetta recalled the resolutions of the Islamic conference organization, namely those of the foreign affairs ministers conference, and its issues regarding the Palestinian cause, the Middle East and the holy city of Al-Quds problem. The Islamic group afterwards discussed the summit final communique draft, mainly the passages regarding the Middle East.

Boucetta emphasized that this final communique must draw its inspiration regarding the Middle East from the conference of Fes. The delegations of the Islamic countries participating in this meeting supported Boucetta's proposals except some reserves formulated by certain African countries.

At the end of the meeting, Boucetta summarized the guiding rule that is to be adopted by the Islamic group aiming at respecting the resolutions of the Fes conference and at defending them at the non-aligned summit and at any international organizations, namely the resolutions related to Palestine, Al-Quds and the Middle East, while taking into consideration the reserves made by some countries with regard to the suspension of Egypt.

The participants decided unanimously to entrust Boucetta with presenting, on behalf of the Islamic group, to the president of the non-aligned (?movement) a draft resolution related to the holy city of Al-Quds and denouncing the measures taken by the Zionists and which cast a slur on the Islamic, historical and cultural character of the sacred places.

It is to be recalled, on the other hand, that Aristides Royo, president of Panama, received here Tuesday morning Maata Bouabid, Moroccan premier and justice minister, who explained to Royo the real situation of the Maghreb. The Panamian president invited Bouabid to pay a visit to Panama. The Moroccan minister also met with the secretary general of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), Edem Codjo, (?to whom) he reaffirmed that Morocco's stand is clear and will remain unchanged. Bouabid was also due to meet with Kurt Waldheim, United Nations secretary general.

Boucetta on Sahara Issue

LD051304 Rabat MAP in English 1221 GMT 5 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Havana, September 5 (MAP)--M'hamed Boucetta, Moroccan foreign affairs and cooperation minister, reaffirmed here Tuesday that the recovery by Morocco of the Saharan party [as received] abandoned by Mauritania constitutes for Morocco a stage of its territorial integrity's perfecting.

In a declaration to the news agency REUTER quoted by the Moroccan Radio and Television (RTM), Boucetta precised [as received] that it is not a question of decolonization, as some people believe, because the decolonization had been achieved by several proceedings to the international press's knowledge.

He indicated that the Sahara inhabitants expressed their desire to reintegrate definitely to Morocco. He also recalled that King Hassan II of Morocco proposed to Liberian President William Tolbert and president in office of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) to make of the whole of the Sahara which is extended from the Atlantic to the Red Sea an area of cooperation and peace.

ANDEAN PACT REASSERTS COMMITMENT TO POLICY OF NONALINEMENT

LD051835 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1606 GMT 5 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Havana, September 5, (TANJUG)--The foreign ministers of the five Andean Group countries--Peru, Eduador, Colombia, Venezuela and Bolivia--have made public a joint declaration in Havana today, emphasizing the importance of honoring and applying the original principles of non-alignment for strengthening the movement and attaining the goals aspired to be the non-aligned countries.

The full text of the declaration was presented by Peru's president, Gen Francisco Morales Bermudes at today's press conference in Havana's congress palace. "We extend our full support to the fundamental principles on which the non-aligned movement is based, deeply convinced that the strengthening and promotion of these principles constitutes an effective contribution to peace, security and international social justice. We affirm that non-alignment represents an independent and differentiated contribution to the democratization of international political and economic relations." This is how opens the joint declaration of the five Latin American countries which are the first in this formal way to reassert their commitment to the policy of nonalignment.

In a statement to reporters, President Morales Bermudez said that the countries of the Andean Group have always been committed to the policy of nonalignment. It is from these positions, he added, that we have always supported and will continue unreservedly to support Bolivia's demand for an outlet to the sea.

The declaration of the Andean Group's ministers also offers full support to the new Nicaraguan Government and calls on the world community to aid the people of this Central American country. A section of the declaration is devoted to international economic problems.

PLO'S 'ARAFAT ADDRESSES 4 SEP NONALINED SUMMIT MEETING

JN050833 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0545 GMT 5 Sep 79 JN

[Text of speech by PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat at the sixth nonalined countries summit conference at Havana's Palace of Conventions on 4 September--read by announcer]

[Excerpts] Comrade President of the conference, friends and comrades members of the delegations: Please allow me to begin my speech by expressing my thanks to Comrade Castro, the Cuban Government and the friendly Cuban people for hosting our conference, for their feelings of friendship and solidarity and their sincere efforts in preparing for this conference and in providing the proper atmosphere for its success.

The principles of the nonalined movement and the struggle of the nonalined peoples have positively contributed to wiping out the imperialist military alliances, the last of which took place recently when the fraternal and friendly Iranian people scored victory in their battle against the despotic shah, who was supported by U.S. imperialism.

We proudly receive the delegation of fraternal Iran, which exploded its blessed revolution and wrecked one of the biggest military alliances. Similarly, we receive the friendly delegation of Nicaragua whose victorious revolution wiped out a 40-year old despotic dictatorship supported by U.S. imperialism and world monopolies.

Our Palestinian people and the PLO welcome these two friendly delegations and consider the victory of their two countries as a victory for the nonalined countries. We also consider this victory as a special victory for us. The deposed shah colluded with U.S. imperialism against our area. He was also an ally of the Zionist entity which is usurping Palestinian land.

We still have to wage a thorny, bitter and difficult struggle in various parts of the world against forces of treachery and aggression, particularly against the fascist and racist regimes in South Africa and Rhodesia against which the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia are waging a wide-scale struggle. Our Palestinian people in this part of the world are also waging a fierce battle against racist and terrorist Zionism.

Therefore, this suspicious connection binding the racist regime in South Africa with this terrorist, racist regime in occupied Palestine is not coincidence. Apart from the close political and economic ties between these two racist regimes, there is qualitative cooperation between them. The Israeli enemy is making nuclear weapons and the racist government in South Africa is supplying it with the necessary material and [word indistinct] used to carry out its dreadful tests in Africa.

Brother and sister members of the conference, our Palestinian people, under the PLO, have been for the last 15 years waging a just struggle and resistance against the Israeli occupation of our Palestine. The PLO has scored numerous victories in all international bodies which have (?recognized) the national and inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, thanks to the solidarity and support of our Arab brothers, the Islamic countries, the nonalined countries, the socialist countries and the peace- and freedom-loving countries. It has become obvious to everybody that the Palestine issue [words indistinct] in this vital part of the world.

U.S. imperialism continues to insist on disavowing our inalienable rights and on impudently supporting the Israeli enemy's aggression by means of arms and [words indistinct] their legitimate right to determine their future, to return to their homeland and to set up their independent state.

The escalation of our struggle and the intensification of world support for us have prompted the current U.S. administration to complete its schemes to splinter the unity of Arab ranks and to drown the area with internal wars. The U.S. administration and the Israeli enemy are instigating these wars with money and arms as well as with political support.

In all this, the United States neither respects any law nor any charter or principles. This U.S. policy has been going on in our area for the last 2 years. The U.S. administration has managed to isolate Egypt from the body of our Arab nation and to freeze Egypt's strength in the inevitable confrontation with the Zionist enemy.

The U.S. administration has also managed to bring about the signing of a treaty between the Egyptian regime and the Israeli expansionist aggressors.

They claim that this treaty is the way to achieve peace in our area. Facts, however, refute this claim. The so-called peace treaty was frankly and overtly guaranteed by the United States in the U.S.-Israeli understanding which is annexed to the Camp David accords. This agreement provides for U.S. military intervention against anyone who tries to resist the United States. Under this agreement, the United States has constantly pledged to give the Israeli aggressor arms that have never been used to guarantee its so-called overwhelming superiority over the Arab collective force.

Terrorist Begin did not hesitate to disclose the essence of this treaty when he said that Alexandria and Haifa are useful to the U.S. military fleets. As-Sadat declared that he needs the treaty and the arms to intervene in Africa and the Middle East. Is not this treaty a new military alliance with which the United States is endeavoring to make up for the collapsed CENTO pact?

The triumph of the Iranian people's revolution and the collapse of the CENTO pact prompted the U.S. administration to ratify the Egyptian-Israeli treaty with the aim of rectifying the upset in the balance of power which has taken place in our area in the interest of this area's peoples.

We must admit that the signing of this treaty has caused another upset in the balance of power in the world as well. The United States is separately trying to rearrange the situation in the area without taking into consideration the interests of the area's people or any international or local considerations.

Some honorable congressmen have disclosed the internationally banned U.S. weapons which were used against civilians in southern Lebanon. The United Nations has adopted several resolutions condemning these attacks, particularly since the UNIFIL troops had their share of these attacks.

What kind of peace are they talking about? Is it the peace of Phantoms, napalm bombs and the internationally banned cluster and phosphorous bombs? Our people and Arab nation have collectively rejected this treary in form and substance, for it violates our vital interests, all the UN resolutions and the inalienable rights of peoples to liberate their land.

Despite the U.S. efforts to recruit supporters for this treaty, it has failed to find a single country in the world to approve its allegations that this treaty is one of peace. The whole world has agreed that this peace is bound to exacerbate tension in an explosive area full of combustible oilfields.

Therefore, the PLO calls on your esteemed conference to condemn this treaty and the U.S.-Israeli plan. It also calls on the conference to reflect its will by honoring the resolutions and to reflect the international, Arab and Palestinian stand which has rejected this treaty as never serving the peace issue. It has been established that this treaty has set the Zionist enemy free to expand his aggression and terrorism.

I hereby declare with all responsibility toward our people and world peace and proceeding from the peoples' interests that neither peace, stability, security nor a solution can be achieved without Palestine's peace and freedom. It is a revolution until victory.

RESERVATIONS ON CUBAN DRAFT FINAL DOCUMENT EXPRESSED

PA011346 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2234 GMT 31 Aug 79 PA

[By Eugenio Ponton]

[Excerpt] Havana, 31 Aug (EFE)--Panama and several other Latin American countries have serious reservations about some points in the draft final document for the sixth nonalined summit, which Cuba, as the host country, has prepared.

Specifically, Panama and most of the Latin American countries represented at the conference disagree with Point No 131 of the document, which requests the dissolution of the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty (TIAR). Panamanian Foreign Minister Carlos Ozores told this agency today that a poll of the Latin American delegates shows consensus among them against this point. Only Nicaragua seems to oppose the stand held by the rest of the Latin American countries and agrees with the idea of dissolving TIAR, a treaty which, this agency has learned, it plans to denounce.

In Point No 131, which also mentions the Central American Defense Council (CONDECA) and the Inter-American Defense Board (IADB), the host country's draft final declaration states that "they are instruments of the political and military domination of Latin America by the United States." The document adds that the elimination of these mechanisms constitutes an "essential requirement for the affirmation of nonalinement in Latin America and will help consolidate the sovereignty of Latin American states over their independent international activity."

Other points of dissension over the Cuban document concern Puerto Rico, Belize and Chile. In Puerto Rico's specific case, Panamanian Foreign Minister Ozores told this agency that Panama agrees with the document in that the island should achieve self-determination. "But there is also talk about the 'independence of Puerto Rico,'" he added, "and we believe that topic has been presented erroneously."

Regarding Belize, the document asks the chiefs of state to condemn "Guatemala's pressures and threats" which that Central American country exercises to prevent the "self determination, independence and territorial integrity"of Belize. In Panama's view, the expressions used to condemn Guatemala are too harsh. Concerning this point, it is worth remembering that Panama severed relations with Guatemala in 1976 precisely on account of Belize and resumed them in 1978.

Panama also has serious reservations regarding the contents of Point No 146, concerning Chile. The draft document wants the conference "to adopt measures aimed at further isolating Chile" at international forums. The document also asks for a tribute to Salvador Allende on the eve of the anniversary of the former Chilean president's death.

Ozores praised Latin America's contribution to the nonalined movement, which has now been expanded with the addition of four new members and three observers. In spite of this, Panama plans to denounce the nonalined countries' lack of solidarity with Nicaragua in its reconstruction.

Ozores told this agency that he nonetheless expects that as a result of this summit, all member countries will provide greater aid to Nicaragua in order to help it recover from the civil war that left it bloodied and impoverished.

CASTRO HOSTS RECEPTION FOR HEADS OF DELEGATIONS

FL041020 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 4 Sep 79 FL

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers, last night hosted a reception in honor of the chiefs of delegations that are participating in the nonalined countries sixth summit conference whose sessions will resume today at 1000 hours at the Palace of Conventions.

SECRETARY GENERAL WALDHEIM DEPARTS FOR UN

FL051745 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 5 Sep 79 FL

[Text] UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim late this morning left for the United Nations after attending the inaugural session of and addressing the nonalined countries sixth summit.

He was accompanied by Enrique Iglesias, secretary general of the Economic Commission for Latin America. They were seen off by Raul Roa, vice president of the National Assembly.

TITO'S TRIP TO LATIN AMERICA REPORTEDLY CANCELED

PA041730 Paris AFP in Spanish 1516 GMT 4 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Havana, 4 Sep (AFP)--It was learned here today from sources within the Yugoslav delegation that Marshal Tito will return to Belgrade without traveling through Latin America.

According to the sources, preliminary diplomatic preparations which were being made for the aged leader and founder of the nonalined movement to travel to Colombia were canceled some time ago.

The sources added that Marshal Tito wants to attend sporting events to be held in the Mediterranean in the latter half of this month.

DELEGATES COMMENT ON SUMMIT, INTERNATIONAL, DOMESTIC ISSUES

Khieu Samphan Scores Cuba

OW050451 Tokyo KYODO in English 0443 GMT 5 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Havana Sep 4 KYODO--Khieu Samphan, Presidium president of Cambodia's toppled Pol Pot regime, bitterly accused Cuba of blocking the regime's representation at the nonaligned summit conference in his interview here with KYODO news service Tuesday.

He charged that Cuba supporting the Vietnamese Army's invasion into Cambodia overpowered the support for the Pol Pot regime by a majority of delegates at the summit meeting by taking advantage of its right as the host nation. The Cuban action runs counter to the principle of the nonaligned movement, and Vietnam and Cuba can never be described as being nonaligned, Khieu Samphan charged.

Asked about Japanese foreign minister's earlier proposal for convening an international conference on the Cambodian dispute, Khieu Samphan said that if the meeting is aimed at applying political and economic pressure on Vietnam to withdraw from Cambodia, the idea is good. But, if it is designed to produce a compromise with Vietnam, he would oppose it because it may lead to Vietnamese aggression in Cambodia, he said.

Khieu Samphan denied reports that three million Cambodians were slaughtered under the Pol Pot regime. Describing the reports as Vietnam's slander and propaganda, he said that the dead were actually 10,000 or less. The victims were killed by agents of Vietnam who had infiltrated the Pol Pot regime since 1945, he claimed.

Touching on the present war situation in Cambodia, he said the Pol Pot regime and the Vietnamese-backed Heng Samrin regime have been occupying one-fourth each of the country while the rest of Cambodia is the place for guerrilla fighting. He predicted that the rainy season next year would become a decisive time for the internal war.

Khieu Samphan said he would leave for home Thursday but a delegation of the Pol Pot regime would continue to stay here to watch the development of the Havana summit.

Vietnamese Official Discusses Kampuchea

FL031142 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 3 Sep 79 FL

[Text] Nguyen Co Thach, foreign minister [as heard] of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, has held a news conference in which he declared that the nonalined countries sixth summit conference is very important because it is being held at a time when the world revolutionary movement is growing. He conveyed greetings to all our people. He said that the holding of the sixth summit is a hard blow to imperialism at the world level. He also emphasized that the struggle for peace and independence of people is growing.

Referring to Kampuchea's representation at the nonalined movement, Nguyen Co Thach said: [Begin recording in Vietnamese with consecutive Spanish translation] The problem of representation of Kampuchea could mean that there may be difficulties at this time but for the long term it has been decided by the Kampuchean people themselves. The reactionaries in Beijing and the Yankee imperialists did everything they could but were unable to prevent the overthrow of the Pol Pot regime. This is irreversible and now there is no force capable of changing the situation in Kampuchea. [end recording]

The Vietnamese foreign minister referred to the draft final declaration [of the nonalined summit] proposed by Cuba pointing out that the document was drafted carefully and that for the first time such a document is presented in such a way that it covers all matters and reflects the feeling and aspirations of the world's people.

Afghan President on Nonalinement

FL011731 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 1 Sep 79 FL

[Cuban television interview with Nur Mohammad Taraki, president of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, in Afghanistan, date unknown--recorded; questions in Spanish with consecutive English translation and answers in English with consecutive Spanish translation]

[Excerpts] [Question] We would like to take the opportunity of a Cuban television team filming in Afghanistan to ask you a question. What is your opinion of the present international situation and the fact that the nonalined countries summit conference is being held in Havana this year? That is, how do you value, what importance do you place on this as regards the present international situation?

[Answer] Well, not only I, but the people of Afghanistan, await with satisfaction the start of the summit of Havana. The whole of the peace-loving people throughout the world are really interested in seeing the development of the Havana conference and that the results there will be very useful advantages for the perservation of peace and solidarity among the peoples of the world. The nonalined countries are particularly interested in participating in this historical conference, this summit conference which will take place next September in Havana, and really it will be a great achievement for mankind to preserve peace and solidarity among all nations of the world.

The summit conference of the nonalined members is truly important for safeguarding peace on earth, and the nonalined movement is very necessary for the defense of the rights of the peoples who are fighting against imperialism, neocolonialism, apartheid, racial discrimination and for the abolition of these things from all nations.

Although many parties have tried to divide the nonalined countries and endeavor to insure the failure of the summit conference in Havana, the members of the summit conference and the conference in Belgrade succeeded in preserving the unity of the nonalined nations. I am quite sure that the nonalined countries will be wise enough and will make every effort to preserve their unity and their comradeship and will accept the support of those friendly nations who are ready to bring support to the summit conference of nonalinement, and to the nonalined movement throughout the world. And we are quite sure that those parties will fail in their attempts against nonalinement as they have before.

Timor Discussion at Summit Upsets Indonesia

BK311346 Hong Kong AFP in English 1323 GMT 31 Aug 79 BK

[Text] Jakarta, 31 Aug (AFP)--Indonesian officials today expressed surprise over Cuba's move of including the problem of East Timor into the draft communique of the non-aligned summit conference in Havana. "Such a move is against Cuba's assurance to Indonesia that the problem will not be put in the draft communique," they said. They said they had received reports from Havana that Cuba, being the host of the conference, had included the Timor problem under Article 125, which said that the conference reaffirmed the right of the people of East Timor to determine their own destiny in accordance with the resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly and the Security Council.

The officials recalled the statements made by Cuban envoys Deputy Premier Flavio Bravo Pardo and Lester Rodriguez, who came to Jakarta in July, that the Timor problem would not be included in the draft communique of the summit.

The inclusion of the problem showed that Cuba was trying to support certain countries opposed to Indonesia on the problem such as Mozambique, Angola, Benin, Guinea Bissau and other former Portuguese colonies in Africa, they said. "Indonesia remains firm that the Timor problem is its domestic affair as the former Portuguese territory has merged with Indonesia on the wishes of the East Timorese people," they added.

Indonesian Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmadja who arrived in Havana yesterday immediately held a meeting with the Indonesian delegation on the inclusion of the Timor problem in the draft communique. Director general for political affairs at the Foreign Ministry, Anwar Sani, was reported to have voiced pessimism saying "the prospect of dropping the Timor problem from the draft is difficult."

Singapore Delegate on Split Over Kampuchea

BK021409 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 2 Sep 79 BK

[Excerpts] The [Singapore] foreign minister, Mr Rajaratnam, told a news conference in the Cuban capital that many delegates feel that there is a move at the conference to aline the nonalined with a great power. He pointed out that a vital principle of nonalinement is at stake on the Kampuchean question. Countries which want the Democratic Kampuchean Government to retain its seat stand for the principles of nonalinement, but those led by Cuba and Vietnam, which want to seat the Heng Samrin regime, do so for ideological reasons. Mr Rajaratnam warned that if this happened, the nonalined will cease to be nonalined.

Mr Rajaratnam disclosed that 27 countries were in favor of Democratic Kampuchea's admission. A further 21 countries called for the Heng Samrin regime to be admitted, 11 were neutral and 36 did not speak. Of the neutral countries, India wanted the seat to be left empty.

Egypt Predicts Rejection of Syrian Resolution

NC022210 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2145 GMT 2 Sep 79 NC

[Text] Havana, 2 September--Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, the Egyptian permanent UN delegate, has said that the Syrian draft resolution to the nonalined summit conference, which calls for suspending Egypt from membership in the nonalined movement, is meeting strong opposition by many member states on the basis that the nonalined movement system does not permit the suspension or expulsion of a member state.

Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, who is a member of the Egyptian delegation to the Havana conference, said in an interview broadcast over Monte Carlo Radio tonight that several member states believe that the Arab conflicts are of no concern to the nonalined movement and that the rejectionist states are attempting to dictate to the nonalined member states a resolution adopted in their absence and without their approval. Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid added that Egypt will strongly oppose the Syrian draft resolution, which is illegal and unacceptable. Dr 'Abd al-Majid stressed that the draft resolution will meet the same fate as that presented by the Arab rejectionist states at the nonalined foreign ministers conference in Colombo last June, which was rejected by the conference.

Kaunda Praises Castro Speech

PA031950 Paris AFP in English 1930 GMT 3 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Havana, Sept 3 (AFP)--Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda, speaking for the African group of the nonaligned movement, described Cuban leader Fidel Castro's speech as "forthright" and the sort expected "from a revolutionary like yourself".

Most African countries admired Cuba's "revolutionary zeal" in tackling the problems of mankind, and President Castro's outline of world problems was in keeping with the ideals of the nonaligned movement, the president said. Whether member nations called themselves "leftists, rightists or centrists" each was anti-imperialist, anticolonialist, anti-neocolonialist and anti-fascist, President Kaunda said.

He harshly criticized Israel, asking how, in its attacks against the Palestinians and "innocent Lebanon", it could forget what the Nazis did.

President Kaunda regretted King Hassan II of Morocco was absent, because the African group was hoping to help him "see sense" towards the Western Sahara problem in the light of Organisation of African Unity resolution.

Speaking of attacks on frontline African countries (Zambia, Mozambique, Angola, Botswana and Tanzania), President Kaunda said the five countries were dealing with the "most primitive people I have ever come across."

The philosophy that a "black philosopher with a flat nose like mine" was inferior to a white cab driver was a front for vested United States, Western and other capitalist countries' interests, he said. In South Africa, the ruling people were "primitive, uncivilized, uncouth and uncultured" and "we are absolutely determined to free that part of the world of racism and capitalist exploitation".

He criticized the British Government, which declared oil sanctions on Salisbury but allowed British interests' oil to flow there.

On the energy problem, the president said African nations broke relations with Israel on principle and not for Arab oil. Billions of dollars, channelled into banks, hotels and the like in U.S. and Western Europe, were returning to Israel, and Africa wanted the Arab nations to stop this flow.

Despite differences with Cuba, the African nations for whom he was speaking always admired the country, President Kaunda said.

Nkomo on Patriotic Front Membership

PA021836 Paris AFP in English 1832 GMT 2 Sep 79 PA

[By John Baggaley]

[Text] Havana, Sept. 2 (AFP)--Posed on the brink of powerful backing from nearly 100 nations and, he believes, the brink of victory in Zimbabwe-Rhodesia, Patriotic Front co-leader Joshua Nkomo wants war and its causes, not constitutional issues, to dominate the Sept 10 London conference on Rhodesia.

In an exclusive interview with AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE five days after his arrival in the Cuban capital, Mr Nkomo said the constitution would be "automatic" once the "essential" transfer of power "from the minority to the majority" had been achieved. "What is central is the war and the causes of that war, and therefore, we hope what this conference will discuss is the causes of this war and the removal of those causes which will, of course, mean the transfer of power from the minority to the majority", he said.

"It is not important to talk about the constitution in a situation that is being induced by a war to bring about the conference....what is important is the situation itself".

Mr Nkomo is staying in one of the residences reserved for heads of state in the huge complex surrounding the convention palace specially built for the nonaligned movement's summit here. The foreign ministers conference which preceded tomorrow's summit opening has recommended the Patriotic Front be admitted as one of seven new members to the 88-nation body.

Obviously gratified, Mr Nkomo stresses its importance. "This endorses the move that was taken by the OAU (Organisation of African Unity) in Monrovia in recognising the Patriotic Front as the sole legitimate representative of the people of Zimbabwe".

The ministers' backing to the summit, he said, put the Patriotic Front in the "central position" in the Zimbabwe situation--a recognition by a progressive international body earned by the Front "on its own by carrying out the armed struggle against a very, very stubborn enemy".

He added: "This will have a real impact on the issue of Zimbabwe and [act] as recognition of the struggling masses of Zimbabwe".

For the guerrilla leader, "Cuba and other socialist countries"--in contrast to others "making profit out of the situation in southern Africa"--should be viewed as countries that maintained the belief the world fought for in the last world war.

Mr Nkomo said the profiteers were those who refused to involve themselves with the liberation movements and supply arms. "Western countries have refused to supply us (with) arms. And it is no use to say that Cuba is supplying arms, the Soviet Union is supplying arms and therefore the liberation movement has been induced by those countries that supply arms."

Angrily, he said the source of arms was secondary. "What is important is the evil that is taking place, the massacres, the suppression, the oppression, the racism, the fascism that is rampant in southern Africa."

Would the Patriotic Front, once in power in Salisbury, provide a base for and fight against these evils it saw in South Africa?

It has "an obligation" to do so, said Mr Nkomo. "This is what the OAU is doing, isn't it? And the free Zimbabwe will, of necessity, be a member of the OAU."

He warned: "Even in the earlier days when the liberation movements in Africa, in free Africa today, met in Ghana in 1948, they agreed that as long as one inch of Africa is still under subjugation, the entire African Continent must come together and fight against that evil."

For the Patriotic Front, "it is not a question of waiting and thinking; it is an obligation," he emphasized.

Mr Nkomo added vehemently: "(Former South African President John) Vorster and all those that rule in South Africa today were interned during the war because of their fascist stand with Hitler and Mussolini. And it is surprising that the Western world forgets today that when those men were freed after the war, they had not renounced fascism."

Commenting yesterday that he had arrived five days ago to meet Cuban leader Fidel Castro, the Front co-leader--whose colleague Robert Mugabe is also due to attend the summit--would not say whether he was seeking further Cuban aid for the war against Salisbury.

Nicaragua's D'Escoto on Summit

PA311401 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 31 Aug 79 PA

[Interview with Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto--recorded; no date, place given]

[Text] [Question] First of all, Foreign Minister d'Escoto, what does your participation in the nonalined summit meeting mean for your country?

[Answer] This is very important for us because, as I said when I arrived in Cuba, and as I have always said, the struggle of the Nicaraguan people headed by the Sandinist National Liberation Front and initiated by Sandino more than 50 years ago, was not only a struggle to overthrow the dynastic Somoza regime and establish a government of justice and true democracy; it was also a struggle to defend our national sovereignty and our right to self-determination.

This means that this struggle has been one for independence in view of the almost complete control the United States has exerted on our political, social and economic development since 1909. So it is very important for us to start building, as of now, multiple ties of solidarity and to strengthen this solidarity with many countries with which Nicaragua has not maintained relations. We cannot continue depending exclusively on countries which at any moment may turn against us again.

[Question] Regarding the subjects that will be discussed at the nonalined summit, what does Nicaragua consider fundamental in this important phase for the new Nicaragua?

[Answer] We are in agreement with the resolutions on imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism--all that--that have been adopted traditionally at these meetings of the nonalined movement. We believe it is very important to take advantage of this opportunity to present Nicaragua's true situation to the members of the movement. We want to tell them that Nicaragua has suffered as a result of the Somozist aggression which left the country destroyed and economically sacked.

We want to make this presentation, expecting to obtain unanimous political support for our revolutionary process, a support for the right our nation has earned with all the blood that has been spilled, so that we Nicaraguans can build our own future.

In addition to this political support, which is so important because it can serve as an obstacle or brake against interventionist interests who want to frustrate our process, we would also like to obtain economic support for the reconstruction of Nicaragua. There has to be consensus on this. Support in the form of credits, long-term loans, preferential tariffs--all these things that are so important in this phase of physical and economic difficulties--although it is true that from the point of view of morale and spirit we are on very good footing.

The spirit of the Nicaraguan people remains very firm and is, for this reason, an example for all the people of the world--an example that revolutionary people have been able to correctly estimate.

D'Escoto on Kampuchea, Nonalinement

PA040415 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 2300 GMT 3 Sep 79 PA

[Diana Arosemena interview with Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto at Palace of Conventions in Havana, Cuba--recorded; date not given]

[Text] [Question] Nicaragua unexpectedly recognized the People's Republic of Kampuchea, thus becoming one of the few countries in the world to have done so. Can you tell us what promoted Nicaragua to make this decision?

[Answer] First, it is a consequence of our revolutionary responsibility as Sandinists to recognize the right of the peoples of Kampuchea to be free. The Pol Pot regime was defeated and the government of the People's Republic is governing in fact. Furthermore, the argument being used to deny recognition of this democratic, popular government is based on the fact that the Vietnamese Army helped overthrow Pol Pot. But as I have said, I think it is time to rid ourselves of these outdated concepts which attempt to prevent a people, their vanguard and their legitimate liberation movements from requesting even military assistance in order to accelerate the process of liberating their peoples.

[Question] How do you define Nicaragua's concept of nonalinement, and what are Nicaragua's aspirations on joining the movement?

[Answer] Basically, we have always struggled against imperialism, against any type of colonialism, neocolonialism and any manifestation of racism or interventionism. These are principles that characterize the movement of nonalined countries and, after our victory in Nicaragua, it was logical that we should seek to join this movement as a full member. We believe that we have much to offer because we have demonstrated in practice that we are committed to the ideals which supposedly characterize the movement.

[Question] We understand that Nicaragua, Grenada and Panama aspire to occupy a seat in the Coordinating Bureau. What are your views on this?

[Answer] Well, my friend, we consider it very important to belong to the Coordinating Bureau at this moment of political weakness in our revolutionary process--weakness, because foreign enemies are scheming to frustrate our process--and we consider it very important to have the highest level of international support. We also consider that belonging to the bureau of the movement would be important. We have learned here that the sister Republic of Panama and Grenada are also aspiring to that position. We will see exactly how many positions are open to Latin America. I would like for all three countries to be chosen because I think they would make a great contribution. In any event, we are among brothers and there will be no problem because the situation will be resolved as it always is among revolutionary, progressive groups.

Costa Rica Explains Summit Attendance

PA011546 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Deputy Foreign Minister Bernd Niehaus said today in Havana that the site of the present nonalined conference was not chosen by our country. He added that it is worth noting that our delegation is attending [only] the conference and not [activities of] the host country.

Niehaus said the Costa Rican Government is determined to conduct an active and courageous foreign policy. We feel it is our historical responsibility to project our internal democratic achievements to the world and particularly Latin America, he said.

Niehaus added that Costa Rica wishes to keep abreast of international events. We must not underestimate the ideas of 87 sister countries or be afraid to mingle with ideologies different from ours. We are prepared to set the world an example of respect, dignity and freedom because we are convinced that this is the best way to strengthen peace, he said.

Jamaica's Manley Praises Cuba

PA050146 Paris AFP in Spanish 2310 GMT 4 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Havana, 4 Sep (AFP)--In Latin America the nonalined movement has "a catalyst, the Cuban revolution, and a rock, Commander Fidel Castro," Jamaican Prime Minister Michael Manley affirmed here today. Manley praised Cuba's decision to send troops to Africa, affirming that "in writing this glorious chapter of its history, this country has become entitled to our gratitude." "Nonetheless," he added, "attempts have been made to use Cuba's courage to send its men to fight in distant lands to divide our movement."

After stressing his support for Panama in its struggle to recover the canal, Manley said the radical positions being adopted at this summit "constitute testimony of a change in the spirit of the Latin American hemisphere."

The Jamaican prime minister demanded the lifting of the U.S. blockade against Cuba and endorsed the Cuban demand that the U.S. military base in Guantanamo be eliminated.

In demanding the establishment of a new international economic order, Manley said: the time has come to pass from rhetoric to action.

To conclude, he said that although he supports the oil countries' right to defend their natural resources, he felt it was his duty to call on OPEC's attention "regarding the catastrophic consequences" of raising oil prices in those countries that lack this vital product.

Guyana's Jackson on Inequality in Latin America

FL031124 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 3 Sep 79 FL

[Excerpt] Rashleigh Jackson, foreign minister of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, has underscored the need to implement action programs aimed at solving the problem of inequality in Latin America and helping the cause of freedom of the people. In an interview for this newscast, the Guyanese foreign minister said there is a reemergence of awareness among the people of Latin America who aspire to totally control their national patrimony and live with the dignity that is indispensable for the well-being of human beings.

Rashleigh added that such aspirations go against the political and economic interests of imperialism and for that reason the nonalined countries movement must preserve its unity and effectively expand its ties of cooperation at a truly significant level. He said the sixth summit conference of nonalined chiefs of state and government represents a concrete opportunity to gather these aspirations not only of the Latin American people but also of the peoples of Africa and Asia.

Panamanian Foreign Minister on Summit

FL312106 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2002 GMT 31 Aug 79 FL

[Text] Panamanian Foreign Minister Carlos Ozores has stated that the nonalined countries movement sixth summit is the greatest political event to ever have been held in Latin America. In an exclusive interview with Radio Reloj held in a wing of the Palace of Conventions, the Panamanian foreign minister expressed his thanks for the welcome shown by the Cuban people and stressed that they make us feel as if we were in our own homes. Following this, the Panamanian foreign minister expressed his appreciation to the Cuban Government and people for the successful preparations for holding the sixth summit in Cuba.

In another part of the interview, Panamanian Foreign Minister Carlos Ozores referred to the draft of the final resolution presented by Cuba to the nonalined countries movement sixth summit conference. He expressed his certainty that the document will be approved because it includes in concrete form the main problems of the different geographic regions of the world. In the interview with Radio Reloj, Ozores pointed out that the aforementioned document will allow, during the next few months, the holding of multilateral consultations to search for solutions to problems which are in critical stages.

In describing the Latin American situation, the Panamanian foreign minister stated that one of the problems which deserves a quick solution is the independence of Belize. He expressed his certainty that that country will emerge as an independent country in the future. Ozores also referred to the problem of Bolivia's exit to the sea. Bolivia's incorporation into the movement was approved by the foreign ministers' meeting, which precedes the sixth summit.

The Panamanian foreign minister stated that despite the fact that the nonalined countries movement is very heterogeneous there is a concurrence in the struggle that we should organize regarding the domination of the industrialized capitalist countries over the underdeveloped countries. The Panamanian foreign minister stated that his country places special importance on economic problems and that a Panamanian delegation will participate in the committee discussing this question at the sixth summit.

Later on, Ozores stated that one of the points on which the Panamanian delegation will insist will be that nonalined country members give concrete aid to the Nicaraguan people. In this regard, the Panamanian foreign minister pointed to the Cuban solidarity provided to the people of that fraternal Central American country.

Panamanian Foreign Minister Carlos Ozores stated that despite the propaganda from the North American press agencies against the nonalined movement, the fact that it is being held for the first time in Latin America is a clear response to those maneuvers, which have failed. On this point he stressed that the holding of the sixth summit in a Latin American country coincides with the large number of nations of this region joining [the movement].

Ozores also referred to the campaign unleashed by reactionary circles in the U.S. Congress to prevent the Panama Canal treaties from taking effect on 1 October 1979. Lastly, the Panamanian foreign minister, after cheerfully stating that this is the second time that he has visited Cuba, once again expressed his thanks for the hospitality shown by the Cuban people.

REPRESENTATIVES HOLD CONSULTATIONS, DISCUSS SUMMIT

Tito, Indonesia's Malik Talk

BK031429 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 3 Sep 79 BK

[Text] Indonesia and Yugoslavia have agreed that the purity of the nonalined movement is a fundamental matter that must always be defended. Vice President Adam Malik and Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito, during their meeting in Havana yesterday, stressed that the nonalined summit conference in Havana, Cuba, to be opened today, is attracting world attention, because the world wants to know if the movement's identity and integrity will be defended in face of the current world situation.

Meanwhile, Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmadja has said that the current opposition to Cuba does not mean prohibiting Cuba from moving closer toward the Soviet Union, because that is Cuba's right. What we want to remind Cuba is that it must not involve the nonalined movement in its approximation with Moscow.

On the Kampuchean issue, Indonesia and Yugoslavia state that the issue in fact involves the principles of the nonalined movement which is openly opposed to foreign interference and intervention in other countries' affairs. If the current intervention in Kampuchea is not prevented, it is possible that such intervention could also happen in other nonalined countries.

'Arafat Meets Machel, Yazdi

JN051050 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 5 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar met in Havana yesterday morning with Mozambique President Samora Machel. At the end of the morning session yesterday, Iranian Foreign Minister Ebrahim Yazdi visited brother Abu 'Ammar in his place of residence in Havana. The meeting was attended by a Nicaraguan delegation comprising the foreign minister and several members of the Sandinist movement.

'Arafat Confers With Other Leaders

JN060631 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 6 Sep 79 JN

[Text] PLO Executive Committee Chairman and Commander in Chief of the Palestinian Revolution Forces Abu 'Ammar held a series of important political meetings yesterday with a number of delegation leaders who are taking part in the sixth nonalined summit conference in Havana.

Yesterday morning, Abu 'Ammar met with Mozambique President Samora Machel, Chairman of the Ethiopian Provisional Military Administrative Council Mengistu Haile Mariam, King Husayn of Jordan and the presidents of Panama, Guinea-Bissau and Mali. During these meetings, the latest developments in the Middle East, the Palestinian issue and relations between these states and the PLO were discussed.

Abu 'Ammar also met with UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim yesterday evening, informing him about the latest developments in southern Lebanon in light of the continued barbarous Zionist aggressions and the war of extermination against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples.

They also discussed the position of the UN forces in southern Lebanon and the tasks with which this force has been entrusted, as well as the traitorous Camp David accords and their serious consequences for the Middle East, particularly for the Palestinian cause.

These meetings were conducted in an atmosphere of frankness and understanding, characterized by agreement on the need to achieve the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to repatriation, self-determination and to an independent state in their homeland.

King Husayn Meets Waldheim, Others

JN051047 Amman JNA in Arabic 0935 GMT 5 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Havana, 5 September--King Husayn continued his meetings with nonalined leaders participating in the sixth nonalined summit conference.

His majesty met with UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim this morning. He also received at his residence in Havana Bangladesh President Ziaur Rahman and the Cuban Vice President of Councils of State. They discussed during these meetings problems faced by the nonalined states, efforts to find political and economic solutions to these problems, the achievement of constant cooperation among nonalined states, and the adoption by the Havana conference of positive resolutions which serve the interests of nonalined states.

Iraq's Husayn Visits Bangladesh President

JN051658 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1630 GMT 5 Sep 79 JN

[Excerpts] Havana, 5 September--This morning President Saddam Husayn visited Bangladesh President Ziaur Rahman in the latter's place of residence in Havana. President Saddam Husayn affirmed at the meeting that Iraq is ready to support the nonalined countries and strengthen their struggle to achieve total and effective control over their wealth and natural resources.

The meeting was attended by Bangladesh Foreign Affairs Minister Shamsul Haq and Iraqi Ambassador to Cuba Anwar Sabri. An Iraqi official has stated that the president's visit is part of his intensive activities aimed at unifying efforts with positive and effective results that will serve the just issues of the nonalined movement, particularly the Arab issue.

DUTCH NEWSMEN EXPELLED FROM NONALINED SUMMIT

PA052155 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2025 GMT 5 Sep 79 PA

[Text] The Hague, 5 Sep (EFE)--Dutch newsman Dick Verfijk, who had been reporting on the nonalined conference for his country's radio stations, has been expelled from Cuba, the Netherlands Union of Journalists announced here today without explaining the reasons for that action. According to the association, the Cuban authorities did not accept Verfijk's credentials, and last Sunday he was taken to the airport, where he took a plane to Nicaragua.

The Dutch Journalists' Association has sent a telegram to President Fidel Castro protesting this expulsion, which it describes as a violation of press freedom. The telegram also asks the Cuban president to reverse this decision.

PASTOR, CHILE'S CUHILLOS HOLD AIRPORT MEETING

PY031815 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 2 Sep 79 p 11 PY

[Text] Renewed hopes for a successful outcome to Vatican mediation of the Chilean-Argentine Beagle Channel border conflict and a normalizing of the two countries' relations were in evidence yesterday at a brief meeting between Chilean Foreign Minister Hernan Cubillos and his Argentine counterpart, Carlos Pastor.

"There is a consensus that the papal mediation is going to be the definite solution," opined Chile's Ambassador to Argentina Sergio Onofre Jarpa, who talked with reporters while the two foreign ministers met behind closed doors in Ezeiza Airport, taking advantage of a scheduled 90-minute stopover during Cubillos' flight to Europe.

"People are calm and confident in his holiness' intervention and in this way we can make progress on other subjects which are of interest to us," said Jarpa, adding that "bilateral relations have been returning to normal and now we are trying to advance in other areas of common interest, along social, cultural and economic lines."

Political observers called the 30-minute-long meeting between the foreign ministers "mutually profitable."

No press conference was called before or after the meeting and no step-up in security measures was noted for the arrival of Cubillos, who dressed in a blue suit with his customary pipe in hand, read a prepared statement to waiting journalists as he disembarked from the plane. After thanking Pastor for coming to meet him at the airport, he said, "Foreign Minister Pastor and I are meeting frequently and through our meetings a close friendship has developed between us--a product of the frank, honest and sincere way in which we have been able to converse. This is just one more such occasion." Pastor, in turn, welcomed Cubillos during his brief stop in the country.

After their meeting, held privately in a room at the airport, Pastor returned to Buenos Aires and Cubillos met with aides in another airport waiting room until his plane departed for Frankfurt at 4:05 pm.

The Chilean general director of the Foreign Relations Ministry, Javier Illanes, one of those who met with Cubillos after the encounter with the Argentine foreign minister, told reporters that his country and Argentina can work together to advance "in many other areas" besides the southern border conflict, "which is in very good hands." He mentioned bilateral trade and the Antarctic as two areas of mutual interest to Chile and Argentina.

Pope John Paul yesterday in Castelgandolfo, Italy, received Cardinal Antonio Samore, his special envoy in the Vatican mediation between Argentina and Chile in their dispute over the Beagle Channel and other southern territories. The cardinal gave the pope a full briefing on the present state of negotiations, but a Vatican spokesman refused to reveal any details.

PRC ECONOMIC, COMMERCIAL EXPOSITION INAUGURATED

PY042117 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0033 GMT 3 Sep 79 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 3 Sep (TELAM)--The Commerce and International Economic Negotiations Secretariat has reported that the head of this office, Alejandro M. Estrada, will attend the official inauguration of the PRC economic and commercial exposition at 1200 tomorrow.

This exposition will be held in Palermo and the inauguration ceremony will be at the first stand. Xu Zhongfu, PRC ambassador to Argentina will also be at the ceremony.

According to official information the exposition will display textiles, light industrial goods, machinery, chemical products, handicrafts and native products. Different types of clothing, metal measuring tapes, fountain pens, blades for tools and raw material for medicinal products will also be exhibited.

CASTRO MADERO DENIES FRG OFFERED TO SELL FOUR REACTORS

PY052118 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1505 GMT 4 Sep 79 PY

[Text] Cordoba, 4 Sep (NA)--Rear Adm Carlos Castro Madero, chairman of the National Atomic Energy Commission (CNEA), denied rumors of the presumed FRG offer to sell Argentina four nuclear reactors.

In statements made last night after a visit to the powerplant being built in Embalse Rio Tercero and before returning to Buenos Aires, Castro Madero said that "the FRG economy minister" who has just visited our country "only wanted to support the proposal made by the Kraftwerk Union for the installation of the Atucha II nuclear plant."

Castro Madero also pointed out the importance the construction of a "turn key" heavy water plant has "since it will allow future plants to operate on locally manufactured heavy water" thus cutting "the dependency Argentina has in this regard."

On the other hand, he rejected the idea of constructing a new cyclotron "although the present one's useful life is running out."

Castro Madero announced that Argentina has acquired a 20 million volt accelerator for heavy ions, which will allow the country to increase its nuclear investigation capacity, such as solid state physics and in studying the damage caused by radiation.

Finally, he pointed out that his visit to the Embalse Rio Tercero plant was to "identify possible problems which could hinder the construction of the plant and to take the necessary corrective measures that will hasten construction so that it may be operational in March 1982 as scheduled."

YPF PRESIDENT FORECASTS OIL SELF-SUFFICIENCY BY 1982

PY312320 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 31 Aug 79 PY

[Text] Raul Ondarts, president of Government Oil Deposits [YPF] held a press conference to announce YPF's 1980-1982 investment plans. He indicated that oil production will reach 28 million cubic meters in 1980, 29 million cubic meters in 1981 and 30 million cubic meters in 1982. He stated that by 1982 Argentina will attain a balance between demand and supply, that is to say, self-sufficiency. However, he explained that the country will continue importing oil in 1982, although it will export some as well.

PRESIDENT GUEVARA DENIES RUMORS OF MILITARY COUP

FY051315 La Paz Radio Cruz del Sur Network in Spanish 2330 GMT 4 Sep 79 FY

[Text] In a joint declaration drafted in the presence of representatives of the La Paz media in Government House, the interim constitutional government headed by Walter Guevara Arze and mebers of the military High Command revealed that there are no alleged military coups or subversive preparations in the air. This event took place this afternoon. The chief of state categorically stated that the armed forces have expressed their commitment to implement the country's institutionalization. The chief of state said:

[Begin recording] We consider this to be an important press conference for you, for ourselves as members of the government, for the armed forces, for Congress and for all the country. It is important because during the past few days rumors have been circulating which have made the Bolivian public uneasy and surprised the international public. This is why I called an important meeting this afternoon not only with the commanders of the armed forces but also with approximately 50 generals and officers who are garrison commanders. I had this important meeting in La Paz to clarify these rumors, the significance of which should be made clear.

I am leaving this meeting totally satisfied, totally satisfied as president of the republic and as captain general of the armed forces. [Words indistinct] has been clearly established in this meeting that there is no reason for uneasiness in the country or within the armed forces. These rumors also reached the armed forces and could have affected internal security, but they have been clarified and explained and, therefore, will have no effect at all. Also, certain things which were said about the armed forces have been properly clarified to my complete satisfaction and I am able to convey my feeling of tranquillity and satisfaction to the nation.

This press conference is designed to make it clear that there is no threat to the people's peace and tranquillity from the armed forces. On the contrary, we can count on the armed forces' guarantee to implement this transition toward democracy. I must state, however, that the armed forces are concerned over the way in which the national Congress has been conducting its political trial. I want to assure the military officers that just as they are well aware of their functions, the congressmen are also well aware of their duties and limitations. And just as I held a meeting with members of the armed forces to receive their explanations, I will give congressmen the same treatment and will try to use my influence as head of the executive branch to keep political trials within their proper bounds, that is, affecting only those directly responsible and not the institutions. These are the things I basically wanted to discuss with the Bolivian public. Since there will be no questions and answers, I think it's necessary to ask General Padilla to make any comments he might deem necessary. [end recording]

The press conference was also attended by Gen David Padilla Arancibia, commander in chief of the armed forces, the commanders of the three forces, the armed forces chief of staff, and Defense Minister Ismael Saavedra.

BRAZIL MAY 'WEAKEN' CUBA'S POSITION AT NONALINED CONFERENCE

PY051730 Porto Alegre Radio Gaucha in Portuguese 1545 GMT 5 Sep 79 PY

[Text] Brazil will voice its position at the Havana nonalined conference only after having a more definite idea of the course the debates will take. According to Itamaraty spokesman Bernardo Pericas, Brazil could make a general statement without discussing any specific issues. Diplomatic sources reported that Brazil will voice its position only if there is indecision regarding the approval of the conference's final document.

If Cuba's position leads to schisms, Brazil will act to weaken Cuba's political position.

ITAMARATY DENIES PARTICIPATION IN 1971 BOLIVIAN COUP

PY051653 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 4 Sep 79 p 5 PY

[Excerpt] Itamaraty formally denied yesterday Brazil's participation in the coup which overthrew the Bolivian Government of Gen Juan Jose Torres in 1971. Meanwhile, a former military minister of the Medici government confirmed in Rio de Janeiro that Brazil had gained 27,000 square km of Bolivian territory at that time, thus confirming the accusation made at the Bolivian Congress, in La Paz, by former Minister Marcelo Quiroga. The former military minister denied, however, that the territory was compensation for support granted to Gen Hugo Banzer in overthrowing General Torres.

Itamaraty spokesman Bernardo Pericas said that Brazil is still "zealously" faithful to the principle of nonintervention, and therefore, "it could not have participated in an action which would clearly involve interference in Bolivian domestic affairs."

According to Geisel's former minister, the territorial gain resulted from the correction of the border demarcation. It was not a compensation for alleged support in the form of weapons which the Brazilian Government supposedly gave General Banzer to overthrow President Juan Jose Torres.

COMMENTATOR SEES USSR AS ARGENTINE WEAPONS SUPPLIER

PY051705 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 5 Sep 79 PY

[Newton Carlos commentary]

[Text] Although it may not seem so, this is true. An Argentine military delegation has left for the Soviet Union. The delegation is headed by a general of the Argentine regime. They departed following the visit to Buenos Aires of a Soviet delegation whose members heard the Argentine army commander stress the high degree of friendship between the two countries: Argentina and the Soviet Union.

There are common interests and contradictions at play. Since 1977, the Soviet Union has surpassed the United States as Argentina's most important trade partner. It purchases more from Argentina than any other country.

With the new U.S. policy concerning human rights in Argentina, the supply of weapons to the Argentine Armed Forces has been (?suspended); the supply of weapons from the United States, that is.

Meanwhile, the Soviet Union is beginning to enter the Latin American weapons market. It has already sold tanks, aircraft and [word indistinct] to Peru, and it will surely try to convince the Argentine military delegation. Argentina, as the second purchaser will have to pay their weight in gold for the weapons.

This means that ideological questions are on the wane in this world of persistent dispute.

UNION LEADERS CRITICIZE NEW WAGE PROPOSAL

FY311355 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 0230 GMT 31 Aug 79 FY

[Text] Union leaders of the Sao Paulo ABC Region believe that the new wage policy calling for wage adjustments every 6 months does not meet the workers' needs and demands. They advocate greater union freedom, direct negotiations with their employers and the right to strike.

Of the three main ABC union leaders, only Luiz Inacio da Silva Lula, president of the Sao Bernardo and Diadema Union of Steelworkers, declined to comment on the wage proposal President Figueiredo will submit to Congress next week. He declined to comment on the proposal, contending that he did not understand the new plan of adjusting wages every 6 months.

Federal Deputy Benedito Marcilio, president of the Union of Steelworkers of Santo Andre, said: We have always fought against the wage policy imposed by the government over the past 15 years. He said that the innovation now introduced is not the one desired by the workers and their leaders. He added: I do not find it fair for the government to decree wage increases for the workers. I adhere to the theory that wage negotiations should be directly conducted by employers and workers.

Joao Lins, president of the Union of Steelworkers of Sao Caetano do Sul, shares Marcilio's views on the new wage policy. He believes the new system is not much different from the previous one, that is, the government will continue to control the workers' wages. He regrets the fact that wage adjustments will be based on the national consumer price index which, in his opinion, has never conformed to reality. He stated: What we want is a collective labor contract, direct negotiations with our employers or association of employers and the right to strike.

TRADE DEFICIT FOR 1979 ESTIMATED AT $1.5 BILLION

FY011918 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 1 Sep 79 FY

[Text] According to estimates released by the Bank of Brazil Foreign Trade Department [CACEX] in Sao Paulo, this year's deficit in the Brazilian trade balance will reach $1.5 billion. It has been estimated that Brazilian exports will reach $15 billion and imports $16.5 billion.

CACEX estimates that exports will reach approximately $1.2 billion in August if coffee is not included. If coffee exports are added, the August exports will exceed the July exports, that is, $1.4 billion.

CACEX Director Benedito Moreira, who came to Sao Paulo to meet industrialists of the capital assets sector, made it clear that there will be no shortage of funds for programs designed to promote exports.

SECURITY SERVICES UNCOVER PLANS FOR EXTREMIST ACTIVITIES

PY051752 Paris AFP in Spanish 0352 GMT 5 Sep 79 PY

[Excerpt] Santiago, Chile, 4 Sep (AFP)--It was reported here today that Chilean security services have detected the planning of a series of extremist activities including the holding of "a congress of the Popular Unity (UP)." According to the report, the subversive activities were to be carried out "on important days in September" and were planned by militants of the proscribed Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR) and the Socialist and Communist Parties, including the National Liberation Front (FNL). The planned extremist activities included the planting of bombs, pamphlet distribution, meetings and demonstrations. The security services added that since these plans have been detected, "the situation is under control and the tranquillity of the population is insured."

FORMER PRESIDENT FREI CALLS FOR NORMALIZATION

PY051741 Paris AFP in Spanish 2239 GMT 4 Sep 79 PY

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 4 Sep (AFP)--Former Chilean president and Christian Democratic leader Eduardo Frei today asked the military government here to open the door for the normalization of the country. This is the second call for normalization made by Frei in the last 10 days following a speech he delivered in Vina del Mar, 140 km west of Santiago.

In a communique released today, Frei accused General Augusto Pinochet's government of preventing his speech from being delivered to the news media. He said: "It is regrettable that those who should be searching for peace and understanding do not understand that the well-being of Chile demands the opening of a wide path for the achievement of reconciliation and democratic normalization." "Many recent experiences prove that the realistic attitude is to follow this path before it is too late," said the Christian Democratic leader who governed Chile from 1964 to 1970.

During his speech in Vina del Mar, Frei called for the reestablishment of democratic values on the eve of the military regime's sixth anniversary.

INTERIOR MINISTER DENIES BAN ON FREI SPEECH

PY060117 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2222 GMT 5 Sep 79 PY

[Excerpt] Santiago, Chile, 5 Sep (LATIN)--Interior Minister Sergio Fernandez today denied that the military government had banned publication in newspapers of a speech by former President Eduardo Frei. In a statement to newsmen, Fernandez said: "The government has not banned anything. The respective communications medium was told that there are rules governing political recess but there has been no prohibition." In view of the reporters' insistence on the subject, the interior minister said: "A warning is one thing; a prohibition is something entirely different." Through his press secretary, Frei charged the government with preventing publication of his speech. His protest note was published today by all Santiago newspapers.

JUSTICE MINISTER AGAIN DENIES CHARGES OF TORTURE

PA051419 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 5 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Justice Minister Hugo Escobar Sierra has again denied, in a parliamentary debate, that persons arrested for subversion have been tortured. At the same time, he defended the security measures which were implemented, saying that state institutions had been gravely threatened.

The minister appeared before the lower house to answer charges made by the opposition, headed by Colombian Communist Party Secretary Gilberto Veira. He rejected charges of abuses and excesses commited by the military in carrying out the terms of the controversial security statute.

Escobar Sierra said that investigations carried out by his office in association with a committee from the International Red Cross at army installations had revealed no evidence of torture. He reitrated that many so-called abuses were injuries self-inflicted by prisoners in order to confuse matters and at the same time discredit the country's institutions and undermine the authority of military judges.

Escobar Sierra rebutted each of the nine points of a questionnaire, vigorously defended the security statute and moreover gave the house a (?list of) persons imprisoned for terrorist activities. In this regard, he noted that the government had been forced to act vigorously in view of the difficult situation created by the unprecedented rise in subversive activities in past months.

Hundreds of prisoners have said repeatedly that they were mistreated by the Military Intelligence Service and even forced to confess to things they had never done. The most specific case was that of Hector Julio Sierra Jimenez, who was accused of being a member of the Workers Self-Defense Committee (ADO), which is charged with killing Government Minister Rafael Pardo Buelvas. After a verbal court-martial, Sierra was acquitted unanimously. Sierra Jimenez declared he had been mistreated by the military.

TWO UNIVERSITY STUDENTS ARRESTED BY ARMY

PA050355 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 5 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Myrian Medina and Luis Eduardo Suarez, two university students, were arrested today by members of the army's Military Intelligence Services, who accused them of being members of seditious groups. Professors and students from the National University, where Myrian is studying architecture and Luis Eduardo economics, protested against the arrest of the two students, which they considered unjust and illegal, and demanded their immediate release. They also say that Myrian and Luis Eduardo are being tortured by members of the Military Institutes Brigade.

AUTHORITIES CLOSE SOME SCHOOLS AT NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

PA050356 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 5 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Well-informed sources today disclosed that some schools at the National University will be closed indefinitely. This afternoon, the students were told that there will be no classes tomorrow. No explanation was given. Apparently, it has to do with disciplinary problems among the students which the university authorities are unable to cope with at the moment. Therefore, the university will not be functioning until order can be guaranteed.

TEACHERS CONTINUE HUNGER STRIKE AT OAS OFFICES

PA301247 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0044 GMT 30 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Lima, 29 Aug (EFE)--A group of 24 striking teachers including four women is still occupying the OAS headquarters here. The teachers are on a forced hunger strike because police who have surrounded the building, located on one of Lima's main avenues, are not allowing anyone to take in food. Water and electricity have also been cut off.

The teachers took over the OAS offices on 21 August. Earlier, another group of 14 had occupied the building for 3 days. In the past few days a teacher was taken from the building when she showed signs of weakness as a result of the enforced fast. Another report said a group of persons, supposedly relatives of arrested teachers, last Monday occupied the offices of the apostolic nuncio here. Ecclesiastical authorities, however, have denied this and there is no police watch there.

The leftist Single Union of Education Workers (SUTEP), which has no official recognition, has been flexing its muscles to demand the rehiring of teachers dismissed during the teachers strike which has been on for almost 3 months. The union is also demanding the release of 17 arrested teachers. President Francisco Morales Bermudez noted recently, however, that these are not teachers but "agitators."

According to the Education Ministry, 70-90 percent of the teachers have returned to work. The strike has more strength in the provinces where three school centers were bombed in the past 2 weeks.

Various political groups this week asked the Peruvian president for a definite solution to the strike. They made a similar request to Cardenal Juan Landazuri. The government, which recently gave the teachers a salary increase, the strike's basic demand, has stated that SUTEP is pursuing political objectives and does not really want an end to the conflict.

POLICE BREAK UP SOLIDARITY MARCH IN SUPPORT OF TEACHERS

PA060446 Paris AFP in Spanish 0002 GMT 6 Sep 79 PA

[Excerpt] Lima, 5 Sep (AFP)--The police this evening used tear gas and sticks here to break up a march of solidarity with a state teachers' sector on strike for more than 3 months. Antiriot police detachments arrived before the demonstrators at the 2 May Square, where the marchers were to meet, and at the university park, 1 km away where the march was scheduled to conclude.

The Education Ministry building and the old University of San Marcos--where 32 leftist politicians carried out a hunger strike on Monday in support of the teachers--stand in this park. Small groups of demonstrators that went to downtown Lima were dispersed rapidly by police who were supported by light tanks and water-throwing vehicles.

OFFICIAL PREDICTS NUCLEAR POWERPLANTS BY 1990

PA311429 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0202 GMT 30 Aug 79 PA

[By Miguel Gil]

[Text] Caracas, 29 Aug (EFE)--Venezuela, Latin America's biggest oil producer, is currently preparing to include nuclear energy in its industrial development program.

Lt Col Juan Antonio Torres, executive secretary of the National Council for Development of the Nuclear Industry, explained to this agency that all alternatives connected with the introduction of nuclear energy at the industrial level are being considered. According to the military officer, the possibility of incorporating nuclear energy into the various programs for generating electricity has been under study in Venezuela since 1965. The country's only experimental reactor is installed at the Venezuelan Institute of Scientific Research (IVIC).

According to Torres, the initial programs have advanced to the point where Venezuela will be capable of utilizing nuclear energy in its electrical complexes by 1990.

In the area of medicine, nuclear energy is no mystery in Venezuela, and the country's principal universities have modern radiation equipment.

The National Council for Development of the Nuclear Industry was created in 1975. Since then, civilians and military have been working together to formulate strategies for the peaceful use of the atom. As a complement to this initial phase, 50 students are currently working toward their graduate degrees in nuclear development in universities in Europe and the United States. According to Torres, the personnel training abroad will help hasten Venezuela's plans for the effective incorporation of the nuclear industry into national development programs.

Regarding Brazil's and Argentina's activities in this field, he explained that these countries have already gone from the experimental to the industrial stage. He stressed that each country has its own energy problems and must act to meet them, rather than follow foreign examples.

Concerning the possibility that the peaceful use of nuclear energy might be diverted to military purposes in Latin America, Torres said this is out of the question because of international treaties banning the manufacture of atomic weapons in Latin America. Furthermore, he stressed, those countries that receive the cooperation of other nations for the peaceful use of nuclear energy commit themselves strictly not to divert the programs' objectives.

He referred to the accident a few months ago in a U.S. nuclear plant, saying this has served to bring about a thorough review of industrial safety in this type of plant. He added that in Latin America a radioactive leak similar to the one that occurred in the United States would be difficult because nuclear energy is controlled by the governments rather than by private companies.

He concluded by indicating that the use of nuclear energy in Venezuela is now feasible because research has resulted in the need to gradually incorporate new alternatives in the production of electricity, and the most feasible alternative is the atom.

NAVY SECRETARY SAYS 12-MILE LIMIT WILL BE DEFENDED

PA011333 Paris AFP in Spanish 0126 GMT 1 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 31 Aug (AFP)--Navy Secretary Ricardo Chazaro today said Mexico will use all resources at its disposal to prevent U.S. Navy vessels from violating the 12-mile territorial limit. Chazaro was commenting on the U.S. Government announcement that it will disregard the 12-mile territorial limit defended by Mexico, as well as many other countries.

The secretary added that "Mexico has more than 100 vessels of all types and 45 planes and will use them to combat any illegal incursion into Mexico's maritime zone."

The announcement coincided with the presence here of U.S. Under Secretary of State Warren Christopher. He met with Foreign Secretary Jorge Castaneda to study various bilateral problems, particularly the sale of gas and petroleum and the damage on the Texas coast caused by the Mexican oil well accident in the Gulf of Mexico.

NICARAGUAN JUNTA MEMBERS REQUEST ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

PA011305 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0302 GMT 31 Aug 79 PA

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 30 Aug (EFE)--The two representatives of the Nicaraguan national reconstruction junta who arrived here today said that if Nicaragua is ignored in its reconstruction tasks its political course will be changed and the country will be compelled to live in misery.

In a news conference after their arrival here, Sergio Ramirez and Daniel Ortega affirmed that it is urgent that Nicaragua receive financial aid. Ramirez and Ortega stressed that that aid will be earmarked for programs in education, social security, agriculture and other fields that need economic incentives. The Nicaraguan leaders affirmed that Sandinism is the only strong party in Nicaragua and that the country must be reconstructed before elections can be held.

Ramirez and Ortega also referred to the possible extradition of Anastasio Somoza, stating that it will be difficult to obtain. However, they said "the need to reconstruct Nicaragua does not date back only a few months, but 50 years, during which time Somoza destroyed the country." That is why he must be brought to Nicaragua and made responsible for his crimes.

"There are no political prisoners in Nicaragua. Those who are in jail," they stressed, "are former members of the National Guard, who murdered, robbed and raped and who will be tried. If they are found innocent, they will be released immediately."

The members of the Nicaraguan junta charged that "the communist specter" is already obstructing the arrival of aid to Nicaragua. They said this makes the reconstruction task more difficult.

The Nicaraguan leaders are accompanied by a small party comprised of the minister of public works and transportation, Dionisio Marenco; the minister of industry and commerce, Carlos Zaruk; Commander Alfredo Cesar and other officials of the reconstruction government.

Ramirez and Ortega will meet Friday with Lopez Portillo and with Mexican Foreign Secretary Jorge Castaneda, as well as with members of several government and independent committees for Nicaragua's reconstruction.

POPULAR SOCIALIST PARTY BLAMES CIA FOR TERRORISM

PA312353 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0644 GMT 31 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 30 Aug (EFE)--The (progovernment) Popular Socialist Party (PPS) today blamed the CIA for the terrorist attacks in which 3 policemen died in the past 48 hours. According to the PPS, "the CIA wants to disrupt national politics with acts of aggression" on the eve of President Jose Lopez Portillo's third state of the nation address to Congress.

Meanwhile, Mexico City Police Chief Gen Arturo Durazo Moreno has accused Miguel Angel Garcia Barrasa and his guerrilla group of being responsible for the death yesterday of two agents. According to General Durazo, Garcia Barrasa has carried out or has participated in several attacks against policemen, in bank robberies and even tried to kidnap Lopez Portillos' sister prior to his becoming president. General Durazo characterized Garcia Barrasa as "public enemy No 1."

Durazo noted that the entire Mexican Police Department is searching for Garcia Barrasa, who heads the 23 September Communist League.

As a result of armed attacks against Mexico City's police in the past 48 hours, 3 people have died and 4 have been wounded.

NUCLEAR STUDY AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH FRANCE

PA011503 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2200 GMT 30 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 30 Aug (EFE)--France will assist Mexico in making a feasibility study on developing its nuclear facilities based on water-pressure reactors.

[Words indistinct] to carry out this study was signed here between the two countries, the Federal Electricity Commission, the government body that controls the production and distribution of electric energy, announced. This is the result of several agreements signed when French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing visited Mexico earlier this year.

Mexico now is building its first nuclear plant on the eastern coast. It will have reactors using enriched uranium and boiling water. The feasibility studies on the water-pressure reactors will be conducted by the French firm Sofratome, a branch of the French Electricity Enterprise, and will be sponsored by the French Atomic Energy Department.

SAUDI ARABIA SUPPORTS GOVERNMENT'S ENERGY THESIS

PA031309 Paris AFP in Spanish 0109 GMT 1 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 31 Aug (AFP)--Saudi Arabia, one of the world's major oil powers, has announced its support for Mexico's oil thesis, which will be revealed to the United Nations, according to statements by that country's minister of petroleum and mineral affairs, Ahmad Zaki Yamani. The minister made his statement to the press after an interview with President Jose Lopez Portillo who, on 27 September, is scheduled to speak at the United Nations to explain his country's position on the world energy problem. Yamani denied having discussed Mexico's eventual entry to the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

The minister is visiting Mexico at the government's invitation to discuss with officials Mexico's and Saudi Arabia's joint concern in helping Third World nations on energy matters.

On his arrival Wednesday, Yamani said his visit was not intended to pressure Mexico into joining OPEC, although he admitted that its membership would strengthen the organization.

PEMEX CUTS IXTOC-1 FLOW TO 10,000 BARRELS DAILY

PA041942 Paris AFP in Spanish 1839 GMT 4 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 4 Sep (AFP)--The Mexican State Petroleum Enterprise (PEMEX) does not know when it will be able to control the Ixtoc-1 spill, a PEMEX spokesman told AFP today. The last deadline announced by PEMEX to put an end to the accident which began on 3 June in the Gulf of Mexico is for "early in October."

The source added: "All we can say for the time being is that we are continuing to drill two relief wells and are injecting steel and lead pellets, which has reduced the flow from 30,000 barrels daily to 10,000." He added that of these 10,000 barrels, 7,000 are burned, 1,500 are evaporated and the remainder is recovered by traditional methods.

"Meanwhile," he added, "certain operations are being carried out from a ship in order to create a cone that will collect the crude oil and gas floating on the surface."

The first relief well (Ixtoc-1A), which was drilled shortly after the accident, has been stopped at 2,731 meters "in order to review the work done so far," the PEMEX spokesman said. The second, (Ixtoc-1B) has been drilled to a depth of 2,365 meters and is expected to reach 3,627 meters in 20 days.

DEPUTY FINANCE SECRETARY SAYS PESO 'FIRM'

PA301955 Paris AFP in Spanish 2336 GMT 29 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 29 Aug (AFP)--Deputy Finance Secretary Jesus Silva Herzog said today that the Mexican peso is firm and everything seems to indicate it will stay that way.

According to observers, the statement seemed to be intended as a denial of frequent rumors of an eventual devaluation. After having a parity of 12.50 pesos to the dollar for 22 years, the peso was devalued exactly 3 years ago and placed in a "fluctuating" situation. Since then, except for minimum alterations, it has been regularly quoted at 23 pesos to the dollar.

In turn, Mexico City Chamber of Commerce President Emilio Cano gave assurances today that the inflation index will be less than 17 percent this year.

BRIEFS

NEW OIL REFINERY--Mexico City, 25 Aug--With the installation of a new plant in Salina Cruz, a port on the Pacific coast 780 km from Mexico City, Mexico is now refining 1.135 million barrels of crude oil daily. The refinery is able to process 170,000 barrels daily and is the largest in Mexico. Built at a cost of approximately $50 million, it is one of the 94 Mexican Petroleum Enterprise projects which President Jose Lopez Portillo dedicated on Friday. Other projects included a petrochemical center. [Madrid EFE in Spanish 1018 GMT 25 Aug 79 PA]

COSTA RICA

EDITORIAL URGES FIRM STAND AT NONALINED CONFERENCE

PA050318 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 4 Sep 79 PA

[Station editorial]

[Text] The so-called nonalined countries have alined [words indistinct] with the Soviet Union. There are countries that, like ours, are alined with the United States. Let's not fool ourselves: Either you are with the Soviet Union or with the United States. The truth is that the so-called third position is an unsteady game that is not convenient for anybody. That is why Costa Rica's position within the nonalined movement is a peculiar one. We had asked for Costa Rica's admission into the nonalined movement so that we could participate with determination and firmness in all international forums.

Fidel Castro took advantage of the international forum to accuse and criticize the United States. Did he do the same with Russia? To the contrary, among old [words indistinct] what he did was applaud and praise the Russian attitude toward Cuba. That clearly shows what [word indistinct] Fidel Castro's intention during his chairmanship of the nonalined movement. That is why Costa Rica's attitude should have been more clear-cut. Costa Rica should have spoken up at the forum and taken a clear stand regarding the nonalined movement. It should have requested the holding of free elections in Cuba. It should have requested that the exiles be allowed to return and that the political prisoners be released.

Costa Rica has always adopted a very brave position at international forums. The struggle against Somoza is proof of an authentic (?anticommunism). Dictators are allies of communism. Representative democracy and freedom are the sole expressions of anticommunism. That is why we believe that an observer's position cannot be hesitant; it cannot be a position of expectation or meditation. One has to speak up and demand freedom in Cuba. This precious occasion cannot be wasted even if our delegation is expelled from Cuba.

PUBLIC EMPLOYEES GROUP TO STRIKE 10 SEPTEMBER

PA011350 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2215 GMT 31 Aug 79 PA

[Text] San Jose, 31 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--The National Association of Public Employees (ANEP) has announced that it will begin a series of work stoppages Thursday that will lead to an indefinite strike on 10 September. The public employees are demanding a wage increase which was negotiated with the government some months ago and which has yet to be implemented. The first work stoppage will be from 0800 to 1000 (1400 to 1600 GMT) on Thursday. On Friday the stoppage will be from 0800 to 1200. The strike will begin Monday and last until the executive branch meets their demands. For the same reason, public school teachers previously announced that they will strike on the same days as the public employees. As a result of this, some 80,000 government workers will stop work 2 days next week and will go on an indefinite strike on 10 September.

Carazo Address on Strike

PA041756 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Discussing the strike by teachers and public employees over radio and television last night, President Rodrigo Carazo made an appeal to teachers and public employees.

He said salaries cannot be increased unless there is corresponding income; that the government will pay the teachers, but with money collected from taxes. He added that unless the tax package is approved, all Costa Ricans will be affected and that a salary increase by itself is not desirable. President Carazo said salaries lose their purchasing power when, instead of confronting the responsibility of generating new income, one proceeds superficially by approving only disbursements. He urged the deputies not to harm the economically weaker classes by approving a new appropriation without corresponding income. He added that the government wants to give teachers and public employees a salary increase, but with money collected from new taxes paid by the economically stronger groups. He does not want to grant increases based on passing the bill on to the lower income classes. In his appeal to teachers and public employees, President Carazo said money cannot be generated by means of a strike but by the levying of a tax by the legislative chamber. He added that Costa Ricans do not need a temporary [as heard] salary increase because the teachers and public employees themselves will suffer from what they now claim is convenient for them.

EL SALVADOR

PRESIDENT ASKS OAS TO SUPERVISE 1980 ELECTIONS

PA051322 Paris AFP in Spanish 0301 GMT 5 Sep 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 4 Sep (AFP)--President Carlos Humberto Romero revealed here today a copy of a note sent to the OAS in which he asks the OAS secretary general to appoint a commission to supervise the legislative and municipal elections to be held in March 1980. According to an official source, this (?demonstrates) the government's interest in holding clean elections. Also revealed was a note in which the president asks the International Red Cross, with headquarters in Geneva, to appoint a delegation to visit jails in order to prove that no political prisoners are being held.

HONDURAS

MINISTER ON 'COMPENSATION SYSTEM' FOR EL SALVADOR TREATY

PA051405 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2109 GMT 4 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 4 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--Honduran Foreign Minister Eliseo Perez Cadalso admitted here today the possibility that the peace talks with El Salvador could well be conducted "in accordance with a compensation system or, so to speak, a process of 'I give, so you give.'" He also admitted he is "moderately optimistic about the prompt signing of a general peace treaty with El Salvador, due to the degree of rapprochement and good will manifested by that neighboring country."

In 1969 Honduran and Salvadoran armies engaged in a 100-hour war. All peace attempts failed until last year when the former Peruvian president and president of the International Court of Justice, Jose Luis Bustamante y Rivero, began mediating in this case, which has now gone beyond the paperwork stage.

With his statement today, Perez Cadalso lessened the importance of Foreign Ministry adviser Camilo Gomez' words yesterday criticizing precisely that "I give, so you give" process. According to the adviser, "at present no Honduran would dare sign a peace treaty with El Salvador by ceding territory, since the stance held by that country is that of not defining its border with Honduras." More than 400 square km and 6 other points in the general peace treaty are still under litigation. It was believed at the beginning of this year that the treaty would be signed this month.

Perez Cadalso made it clear that even though his and Gomez y Gomez' opinions are different, "there is no discrepancy in the Foreign Ministry's official stance on its peace neogtiations with El Salvador." According to him, "Gomez y Gomez' statements were probably not correctly heard, or perhaps in an outburst of enthusiasm he said things that were misinterpreted."

NICARAGUA

OFFICIAL MISSION VISITS NORTH AFRICA, MIDDLE EAST

PA050258 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2129 GMT 4 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 4 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--The governments of Libya, Iraq and Algeria and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) have offered full solidarity and support to the Nicaraguan revolutionary government. The offer was made to a special delegation of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua which visited Africa and the Middle East. The members of the delegation were Guillermo Mendieta, Guillermo Genie and Rogelio Ramirez. According to Mendieta, Libya, Iraq and Algeria promised Nicaragua medical personnel, surgical equipment and foodstuffs. They also offered political and monetary aid so that Nicaragua can meet its foreign debt. Nicaragua was recently admitted to the nonalined movement. PLO guerrilla leader Yasir 'Arafat promised that he would give support to Nicaragua. He took the members of the delegation to southern Lebanon where he has his military headquarters.

A ceremony was held here recently to honor Patricio Arguello Ryan, a Nicaraguan guerrilla who was killed abroad fighting for the Palestine cause, which has a strategy similar to the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN).

BORGE ON LATIN AMERICAN STRUGGLES, FUTURE USSR RELATIONS

PA050158 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2231 GMT 4 Sep 79 PA

[By Rene Contreras]

[Text] San Salvador, 4 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--Nicaraguan Interior Minister Tomas Borge said today that Nicaragua looks with favor upon the struggles being waged by all Latin American peoples and upon the Salvadoran people's efforts to find their path. Borge's statement was heard here during an interview with Carlos Samayoa Martinez, of the radio station Radio Cadena YSU. Borge added that Salvadorans, as well as the rest of the Latin American peoples, must resolve their own problems. "We do not believe in exporting revolution," the Nicaraguan leader indicated. Revolutions result from each country's objective and subjective conditions, Tomas Borge went on.

Borge's statements were made in response to a question by Samayoa regarding a possible collaboration between Sandinism and the Salvadoran guerrillas. According to Borge, he had learned that some irresponsible person, who had already been expelled from the Sandinist ranks, had talked about the organization of brigades to intervene in El Salvador or Guatemala.

Borge confirmed that many Salvadorans had participated in the struggle to overthrow Anastasio Somoza, but explained that both they and the Guatemalans had decided that it would be preferable if they left Nicaragua in order to preserve Central American stability and so as not to create problems for the Nicaraguan revolution. According to Borge, the understanding shown by both Salvadorans and Guatemalans reflected the great political and revolutionary maturity they have attained.

He chose not to disclose the number of combatants from those two countries that had participated in the Nicaraguan revolution, but said he felt grateful to them "not only because they fought on our people's side, but because they showed such a high level of understanding of the Sandinist revolutionary process." We wish to maintain normal relations with the rest of the Central American countries, just as we maintain relations of sympathy and cordiality with Costa Rica and Panama, Borge expressed. He said Nicaragua wishes to maintain normal relations marked by mutual respect with the Guatemalan and Salvadoran governments. He added that his country is particularly interested in maintaining friendly relations with the Honduran Government. We hope our stand will be understood. We also wish to sincerely acknowledge the heroic struggle waged by those combatants in our fatherland and their efforts in their respective countries to find a path or a solution to a number of still seriously contradictory situations, Borge affirmed. In conclusion, he added Nicaragua will neither interfere in nor voice opinions about the situation in El Salvador and Guatemala.

[Paris AFP in Spanish at 1951 GMT on 4 September, reporting on the same interview, adds that Borge said that "negotiations are underway to establish relations with the USSR. He maintained that the Nicaraguan revolution is a nationalist revolution and denied any connection with other movements."]

SOCIAL CHRISTIAN PARTY TO BEGIN ACTIVITIES 23 SEPTEMBER

PA052333 Paris AFP in Spanish 2134 GMT 5 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 5 Sep (AFP)--The Social Christian Party [PSC] of Nicaragua today announced that it will begin political activities on 23 September with a series of rallies throughout the country. The PSC joins three other parties which have announced they will begin activities "in the new climate of freedom established by the Sandinist revolution." Adan Fletes, PSC president, said that on 23 September the party will issue a statement of support of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction and the Sandinist revolution. The PSC remainded inactive for many years since Anastasio Somoza had prohibited its activity.

CULTURE MINISTRY: MEANS OF COMMUNICATION MUST BE REGISTERED

PA050150 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 4 Sep 79 PA

[Text] All means of communications will have to be registered at the culture ministry. The Communications Media Department, an office of the Culture Ministry, has urged the owners of newspapers and radio and television newscasts to pick up, as soon as possible, the forms which contain the information required to request authorization to operate. According to reports we have received, the Communications Media Department requires a minimum of information in order to register news programs, radio and television newscasts, newspapers, weeklies, and so forth. The Culture Ministry will give its authorization for the operation of these means of communication.

GOVERNMENT REQUESTS OIL EXPLORATION DATA FROM COMPANIES

PA050403 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0203 GMT 5 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 4 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--The Nicaraguan Government has asked the oil companies for official reports on the results of the explorations carried out inland and along the coasts of Nicaragua. This was disclosed today at a news conference by Jorge Jenkins and Vladimir Perez, director and assistant director respectively, of the Nicaraguan Institute of Natural Resources and the Environment.

They said that so far the government does not know anything about the oil explorations in Nicaragua. They said that the oil companies used to give this information to the former regime, but that the information was exclusively handled by Anastasio Somoza. They indicated that this was the reason that no one had access to that information, except some members of the Somoza family.

Jenkins said that oil explorations were carried out in Nicaragua "at a very high cost for the country and without anyone knowing about it because everything was handled secretly." "For this reason," he added, "we do not know the real situation regarding oil exploration in Nicaragua. Somoza controlled all that information, and that is why a formal request is going to be submitted to the oil companies asking them to supply that information."

He added that only when that information is delivered to the Nicaraguan Government, are we going to be able to estimate the country's oil resources. "It is logical to think that there is oil in Nicaragua as a result of the number of explorations carried out in our country at such a high cost--estimated in $45,000 daily," Jenkins pointed out.

On the other hand, Perez said that the certainty that there is oil in Nicaragua can be proven by the fact that the companies would plug the wells. "Many of the wells drilled along our coasts were plugged," he added.

If Nicaragua has sufficient oil to be exploited commercially, the people will be immediately informed about it, it was disclosed.

CENTRAL BANK NOTES IMPROVEMENT IN RESERVES

PA041435 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1638 GMT 3 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 3 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--The status of Nicaragua's gross international reserves has improved dramatically, it was revealed here today.

The president of the Central Bank of Nicaragua, Arturo Cruz, said that at the time of the revolutionary victory the reserves left by the previous government amounted to $3 million. Obviously net reserves showed a negative index. Presently, however, Nicaragua has gross reserves amounting to $70 million.

It was announced that a report will be submitted today to the national reconstruction junta concerning means to attract foreign exchange for the rest of the year.

To improve the international reserves, the official referred to a credit from the International Monetary Fund (IMF), without conditions and as an advance on a loan Nicaragua will request from it which will include special regulations.

The Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) also deposited a credit for $20 million in Nicaraguan reserves from the Venezuelan Investment Fund.

The presidents of the Central American central banks had previously agreed to grant Nicaragua another loan for $10 million from the Central American Fund for Monetary Stability.

The rest of the $70 million reserve was obtained through the attraction of foreign exchange as a result of the first exports sent following the overthrow of the Somoza regime.

PRENSA LATINA ON U.S. CHARGE OF SOVIET TROOPS

WA060850 London REUTER in English 0845 GMT 6 Sep 79 WA

[Text] Havana, Sep 6, REUTER--The Cuban news agency PRENSA LATINA said today that U.S. charges about a Soviet combat unit being based in Cuba were intended to divide the non-aligned movement.

A commentary by the agency did not admit the presence of the 2,000 to 3,000 troops here. But it said that "the North American Government has done everything possible to make a failure of the summit meeting of non-aligned countries" being held here this week. The allegation on the presence of troops was a last effort to break up the summit, PRENSA LATINA said.

The agency does not have official status in Cuba, so that its statement was not a formal Cuban Government reply to the charges made by Washington. However, the commentary clearly reflected official thinking here, observers said.

Cuban Government spokesmen have so far refused to comment on the U.S. charges.

Soviet help in training the Cuban Army was well known, PRENSA LATINA said. So was the fact that "Cuba has defended itself during 20 years against U.S. supported attacks, sabotage, infiltrations and invasions," it added.

The agency was scornful about the concern voiced by U.S. senators over the troops, and added: "Perhaps they are frightened that the 2,000 or 3,000 Soviet soldiers that Senator Frank Church says are in Cuba might invade and conquer the United States, converting that great country into 'the second free territory in America'."

Cuba has often referred to itself as the first free territory on the continent.

"The senators can rest easy," PRENSA LATINA said. Soviet soldiers were not going to invade anyone, and the Cuban Army with the help of Soviet training was capable of defending this country itself, it said.

So far, the U.S. charges have shown no sign of becoming an issue at the non-aligned summit here. Most delegates, absorbed by the problems of the summit, have shown no interest in them.

RADIO HAVANA SCORES U.S. INDEMNITY DEMAND AGAINST MEXICO

PA021325 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 1 Sep 79 PA

["Our America" commentary]

[Excerpts] Mexican political parties, diplomats and popular organizations have joined ranks with President Jose Lopez Portillo in firmly rejecting the U.S. indemnity demand for alleged damage done to the beaches of Texas and Louisiana.

It will be recalled that on 3 June there was an accident in the Mexican Ixtoc-1 oil well, and since then it has been impossible to prevent it from spilling more than 2.5 million barrels of oil in the gulf.

In rejecting the unjust demand by the United States, President Lopez Portillo stated that Mexico will permit neither unfair practices [ley dey embudo] nor any pretense that it should make damage payments when other nations have rejected making them under identical circumstances. He recalled that the United States has refused to make any kind of indemnity payment for having salinized the Colorado River, a situation which resulted in the destruction of large fertile agricultural areas in Mexico, thus pushing thousands of peasants into unemployment, hunger and forced exodous.

It is the United States, and not Mexico, that must pay for having poisoned the waters and lands of its neighbors. This is the general opinion of the Mexican people in view of the unbelievable U.S. demand.

The seven political parties in Mexico's Congress characterized Washington's demands as unjustified, exaggerated and blackmail. They called for the creation of a front of national solidarity with the government's attitude in this new bilateral conflict. Party leaders stated that, based on alleged damage to their beaches, the North Americans now want Mexico to pay what the United States has always refused to pay after having ruined agricultural land in the states of Baja California and Sinaloa.

Arnoldo Matinez Verdugo, secretary general of the Mexican Communist Party, stated that the U.S. demands are aimed at weakening Lopez Portillo's negotiating position in the meeting he will hold at the end of the month in Washington with U.S. President James Carter to discuss purchases of oil and natural gas from Mexico. Mexican political groups have also charged that the United States is using the problem of undocumented workers and the threat of discontinuing purchases of vegetables from Mexico as blackmail to obtain advantages regarding the national oil wealth. They warned that the U.S. threat to seize Mexico's oil will crash against firm national unity in resisting such imperialist attacks.

Chicano leaders Bert Corona and Rafael Insulza noted that the United States is trying to blackmail Mexico with the threat of deporting 6 million undocumented immigrants if they do not obtain a larger amount of Mexican crude oil and natural gas at prices imposed by Washington.

The United States has no moral right to demand indemnity payments because it has been poisoning the waters of the Gulf of Mexico with petrochemical waste from Texas, Louisiana and Florida since the beginning of the century. If it is a matter of indemnities, it is the United States that should pay indemnities to Mexico, and these payments would surely have to be very high because it stole from the fatherland of Juarez approximately half of its territory, including land very rich in hydrocarbons and other mineral resources.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS ESTABLISHED WITH RWANDA

FL060116 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 6 Sep 79 FL

[Text] In a signing ceremony held at the House of Protocol in Laguito, Havana City, the Republic of Cuba and the Republic of Rwanda today officially established diplomatic relations. Signing the documents for Cuba was Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca Peoli and for Rwanda, Foreign Minister Francois Ngarukiyintwali.

At the conclusion of this afternoon's signing ceremony, Malmierca stated that this is a very important step for the future development of relations between the two countries and stressed that currently Cuba and Rwanda are actively participating in the sixth nonalined countries summit conference being held in Havana.

For his part, Foreign Minister Ngarukiyintwali thanked Malmierca for his statements and noted that Rwanda practices a policy of nonalinement and that the relations established today will develop very harmoniously.

EDUCATIONAL AID TO NICARAGUA ANNOUNCED

FL012247 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 1 Sep 79 FL

[Text] One thousand primary education teachers from throughout the country will shortly leave for the new Nicaragua to provide their support to the educational plans that will be developed in that fraternal country. This contribution from the Cuban ministry is in accordance with the cooperation protocol agreed to by the Cuban Government and the Nicaraguan Government of National Reconstruction.

Cuban cooperation with Sandino's homeland also includes establishing a school on the Isle of Youth for Nicaraguan children. This installation will start operating with the beginning of the upcoming school term. The faculty and the administrative council will be provided by Havana City, which will also contribute 150 teachers to the contingent which will leave for that fraternal Central American nation.

BRIEFS

VETERINARY ASSISTANCE TO ETHIOPIA--The Cuban Government has donated equipment and veterinary medicine to the Ethiopian ministries of agriculture and state farms valued at close to $500,000. The donation, which includes semen and instruments to artificially inseminate cattle, will be used in the Ethiopian governmental veterinary program. The delivery was made by Dr Silverio Tamayo in Addis Ababa. He is the head of the Cuban veterninary mission carrying out the cooperation agreements in this field, which were signed by Cuba and Ethiopia. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 1 Sep 79 FL]

LAWYER GRADUATION--Blas Roca Calderio, member of the PCC Politburo and president of the people's government National Assembly, last night presided over the first graduation ceremony of the Interior Ministry midlevel technicians in juridicial sciences. The main report was read by Lt (Norma Alma de Oliva) who pointed out that this course considerably increased the technical, cultural and political level of the 540 graduates. The closing remarks at the ceremony were made by Brig Gen Irving Ruiz Brito who pointed out that the three large areas in which they must work starting from this graduation are to maintain the effectiveness of school administration, teaching quality and student knowledge and the measures to eradicate deiciencies and maintain achievements. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 21 Aug 79 FL]